**ESTABLISHED 1887** 

# Reagan Cites Soviet Power In Backing Defense Budget

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan accused Soviet leaders Wednesday of "using their military power to extend their influence and enforce their will inevery corner of the globe" as he marked the release of a new U.S. government booklet giving what it called the facts about the Russian

public relations offensive to convince the American public and Congress that it would be unsafe to telligence Agency gives what it says

Tass assailed President Reag for his anti-communism and stand on nuclear arms. Page 2.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger joined in the campaign by alleging at a Pentagon press conference that the Soviet Union was bent on "world domination."

Mr. Reagan's prepared remarks "Soviet Military Power" was re-were part of the administration's leased for publication at the start of that press conference.

in the booklet, the Defense In-

substantially cut the president's are details about the Soviet nuclear \$27/4 billion military budget. and conventional forces. The re-

> the booklet, in briefing reporters Tuesday on the agency's findings, said his own opinion after reading the secret information was that Soviet forces "don't have an edge" over U.S. strategic forces. "Strategically we are better," he

His conclusion caused laughter among reporters and consternation among Pentagon officials.

On Wednesday a "supplementa-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Thomson Loses Bid for Grundig, Buys 75% Interest in Telefunken

By Axel Krause

PARIS - France's nationalized Thomson-Brandt, rebuffed in its bid for Grandig, West Germany's largest consumer-electronics company, said Wednesday it had acquired 75 percent of Telefunken, a smaller West German consumer-

electronics company.

Thomson's move followed notifition from the West German Cartel Office in Berlin that the bid for Grundig conflicted with West German antitrust law. The decision, which had been expected, was made public by the companies

The ruling on the Grundig bid from appealing it to the West German government were viewed by industry sources as a blow to the French government's goal of creating a European solution to compention from Japanese and U.S. electronics companies.

Telefunken was a subsidiary of AEG-Telefunken. Thomson and AEG said they had agreed not to disclose the purchase price.

Deutsche marks (\$330 million) the French company initially offered to pay for 75.5 percent of Grundig. Telefunken is roughly half the size of Grundig and employs about

4,000 people, compared with 30,000 at Grundig, Thomson said. Thomson's acquisition of Tele-funken, effective March 31, must be approved by the Cartel Office within four months.

bid for Grundig.
"There should be no great oppomade soon after cartel authorities able: have examined the application.

close to the negotiations said: "The sion in Bonn, Mr. Pigasse said. French wound up with a good, but second-best answer — with a Japanese flavor."

With the acquisition of Tele-funken, Thomson's 21-percent share of the West German color they doubted the office would

The executive, who declined to television market will rise by only 5 change its view, but a executive percent, which is just slightly more that "while it is still too early than the 25-percent share held by to tell how Philips and Grundig in a videotape recorder assembly Grundig and is more than double



son will acquire as part of the

The Berlin operation is based entirely on the technology of Victor Co. of Japan. The remaining shares in the plant, which produces rough-Authoritative European industry in the plant, which produces rough-sources said the amount was con- ly 200,000 videouspe recorders an-siderably below the 800 million nually, are split equally between nually, are split equally between Victor and Them FMI We have a European solution

and we are relatively satisfied," said lean-Daniel Pigasse, director of communications for Thomson,

AEG-Telefunken's debt plan is nearly completed. Page 11.

He explained that the Cartel Authoritative West German Office's rejection of Thomson's sources said Wednesday that they bid, contained in a 15-page letter doubted it would present the same sent to both Thomson and Grun-"There should be no great oppowould wind up with a dominating crease its shareholding in Grundig sition on antitrust grounds in this position in the West German color but that such a decision could only case," said a West German official, television market. From the anti- be made after Philips had studied indicating the decision could be trust viewpoint, this is unaccept- the Cartel Office decision rejecting

"Given cartel arguments, there A senior West German executive was no reason to appeal" the deci-

plant located in Berlin that Thom- the 12-percent share held by Phi- ture, there will be movement."

lips, the Dutch electronics compa-

Had Thomson's initial proposal materialized. Thomson and Grundig would have wound up with 46 percent of the West German color television market. Philips played a key, behind-the-scenes role in blocking Thomson's bid to acquire Grundig, primarily by refusing to relinquish its 24.5-percent share in Grundig, despite urgings to sell its share by both Max Grundig, the company's founder, who originally agreed to sell his shares to Thomson, and Alain Gomez, chairman

of the French company. Shortly after Philips decided to maintain its Grundig share in late February, Mr. Pigasse said, "we seized on the opportunity" to com-plete negotiations for the acquisition of Telefunken, which he said had been initiated by Grundig.

Grundig suspended its negotia-tions with Telefunken in January amid reports that the Cartel Office would oppose the move. "The matter for us is dead," a senior Grun-dig executive said Wednesday.

The Thomson-Telefunken agreemeat was signed late Tuesday by Mr. Gomez and top officials of AEG-Telefunken, which will retain a 25-percent share in the subsidiary company that has been buildened by losses during the past few years and by weakened sales in West Germany and abroad.

Thomson officials in Paris declined to say what they intended to do with Telefunken and empha-sized that they had not abandoned plans to build a videotape-recorder plant based on "European" technology. But the officials declined to say when or where such plans

might materialize. Meanwhile, Philips officials in dig on Monday, was based entirely Eindhoven said it was "possible" on the fact that the two companies that the company might seek to in-

the Thomson bid. In 1979, the Cartel Office rejected Philips's bid to obtain more than its current share of Grundig. will relate to each other in the fu-



MASS FUNERAL — Relatives and friends bear the coffins of 98 miners killed Monday in two gas explosions in a Turkish coal mine near the Black Sea port of Eregli. Survivors blamed Turkey's worst mine disaster in 50 years on official negligence. The authorities were accused of failing to carry out safety checks properly.

### Is Given Shelter In Botswana By Joseph Lelyveld New York Times Service him from the cabinet. And it came only three days after he accused

BULAWAYO. Zimbabwe Joshua Nkomo, who was once hailed as the father of Zimbabwe's independence movement, was reported Wednesday to have fled

He apparently told the authorities there that he had crossed the border in daylight, for their an-nouncement said he arrived Tuesday afternoon. It was learned here. however, that he was driven late Tuesday night from a hiding place on the outskirts of Bulawayo and then crossed the border on foot with three companions.

The office of Botswana's presi-

dent. Quett Masire, issued a carefully worded announcement that said Mr. Nkomo "intends to remain in Botswana temporarily while he explores possible ways of assisting to resolve the situation in his country.

[A Western dipiomatic source in Gaborone, the Botswanan capital, said Mr. Nkomo had met with President Masire on Wednesday morning after crossing the rugged bush country by Land-Rover to enter Botswana. The Associated Press

Botswanan officials would not elaborate on how Mr. Nkomo made the trip or say whether he was in Gaborone or elsewhere in the country.]
Mr. Nkomo, who is 66. corpu-

lent and suffering from high blood pressure, was said to have trekked for three miles with his younger companions until they felt they were out of danger.

Botswana's carefully worded announcement said Mr. Nkomo would stay there a short time "to explore possible ways of assisting to resolve the situation in his coun-

His flight came a little more than a year after Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, with whom he had an uneasy alliance in the final stages of the independence struggle, purged

Mr. Mugabe of seeking to have him killed.

The charge was provoked by a raid by an army search party on his residence in Bulawayo on Saturday. Mr. Nkomo was not there when soldiers of the 5th Brigade, a North Korean-trained combat unit with special ties to Mr. Mugabe's party, burst into the house. But his driver was shot and killed.

The incident, which was not reported in Zimbabwe's semi-official press until three days after it occurred, followed weeks of reports that Shona-speaking government forces were indiscriminately killing Ndebele-speaking villagers in the countryside north and west of Bulawayo on the merest suspicion of ties to the guerrilla force that once fought under Mr. Nkomo's banner. Church and welfare groups have

furnished the government with specific details of more than 200 such killings, while unofficial estimates of those killed by government troops in the past six weeks range between about 400 and 1.000.

The crackdown was aimed at armed deserters from the national army, members of the minority Ndebele group, who fled last year into rural Matabeleland, as the western part of the country is known, after the prime minister pushed Mr. Nkomo out of the government and ordered the arrest of the two top officers from the old Nkomo guerrilla faction. Dumiso

Dabengwa and Lookout Masuku. The deserters, who seem to operate in small bands without a command structure to coordinate their activities, have been responsible for sporadic acts of terrorism, including attacks on white farmers and the abduction of six foreign tourists who were never released.

As government forces struck back, Mr. Mugabe and his colleagues tended increasingly to identify the so-called dissidents (Continued on Page 2, Cel. 3)

### Violence Greets Carter On Trip to West Bank

Bank and in the Arab sector of Jerusalem on Wednesday when Palestinians took to the streets to protest the visit of former President Jimmy Carter of the United

meeting with the city's Arab mayor, Elias Freij, a Palestinian moder-

Israeli troops watched from rooftops to guard against disturbances, and soldiers on the ground stopped a group of Palestinian youths from rolling a flaming tire into Bethlehem's central square moments before Mr. Carter ar-

A snokesman for the Jerusalem police, Ziv Rotem, said 13 youths were arrested after stoning police cars and marching in the walled Old City of Jerusalem. The military command said five Israelis were hurt in three separate attacks in the

Mr. Carter was forced to alter his itinerary on a heavily guarded tour of ancient shrines of Judaism and Islam in the Old City, Israel radio reported. The police fired shots in the air to disperse one group of demonstrators.

The Associated Press Carter as an author of the Camp BETHLEHEM -- Violent dem- David accords, which ied to the onstrutions broke out in the West peace treaty between Israel and

boycotted classes to protest Mr. Carter's visit and barricaded themselves inside the walled campus. After a 30-minute delay. Mr. throwing bottles and stones over the walls to keep Israeli troops Carter arrived in Bethlehem for a away. The soldiers fired tear-gas canisters onto the campus.

> A student, masking his face with headscarf, said the protests should show Mr. Carter that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the only representative of the Palestinian people. When president, Mr. Carter was bound by a U.S. promise to Israel not to recognize the PLO, but he met with PLO of his five-day visit to Israel with a nize the PLO, but he met with PLO of around the walls of the Old officials in Cairo before coming to Israel

The Israeli Defense Forces said three soldiers were slightly burt by glass fragments when their car was stoned south of Hebron, and two Israelis were hurt — one seriously

tests erupted in Nablus. Hebron. mer president wrote that Mr. Begin three or four days. Halhoul and Yatta in the West was "recalcitrant" and never gave Saudi Arabia's Bank. Crowds of Arab youths in Hebron stone barricades were erected on the main road.

INSIDE

EPA chief Anne M. Busford reportedly asked conservative Republicans to persuade the president not to fire her. Page 3.

Arriving in Haiti, the Pone condemns injustice and misery and asks a reawakening. Page 4.

Treasury Secretary Regan concedes that there is little chance Congress will appropriate all the money now being sought for the IDA. Page 11. SPECIAL REPORT

■ Turkey, moving uncertainly toward democracy, is the sub-

ject of an economic, political and military profile. Page 7S.

jog around the walls of the Old City, Mr. Carter met with Defense

Minister Moshe Arens. and January, when Mr. Carter arrived in Israel on could be salvaged. Tuesday and met with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

The meetings were described as

### **Dissenting Minority** By Bob Hagerty International Herald Tribune

**OPEC May Overrule** 

y in the face of disa ment that seemed extremely difficult to resolve.

Some ministers suggested that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would settle for its benchmark price of \$34 a barrel an agreement among most mem- for Saudi light crude. Iran will acbers, rather than all, on a strategy cept an output quota of 2.2 million aimed at putting a floor under fall-barrels a day, down from the 3.2 ing oil prices.

thought an accord could be reached among at least 11 or 12 of a unified stance, it would probably be viewed as better than the results of OPEC's meetings in December prove demand. and January, when no agreement

Despite bitter disputes among members, several oil ministers expressed determination to go on talking. Sheikh Mana Said al-Oteienough to be hospitalized — when friendly despite Mr. Carter's harsh hit by stones in Hebron.

friendly despite Mr. Carter's harsh ba the United Arab Emirates' minassessment of Mr. Begin in his reister. told reporters: "Don't be The military command said pro- cently published memoirs. The for- surprised if we stay another two or

Saudi Arabia's oil minister, him a pleasant surprise during the Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, said threw stones in all four towns, and 13-day Camp David summit with he expected an agreement soon. "I President Anwar Sadat in 1978 think we will reach an agreement that led to the Israeli-Egyptian no matter what you hear." he said between sessions Wednesday, the

second day of meetings among all 13 OPEC members.

But what the reporters were LONDON - OPEC ministers hearing did not appear particularly pressed on with oil price talks here promising. Iran announced a comcromise proposal Wednesday that highlighted the divergence of ideas on how to cope with a glutted mar-

If OPEC agrees to try to defend million it demanded in January, ac-An Arab minister said he cording to the deputy Iranian minister. Abbas Honardoost.

The offer reflects the belief the 13 members. While such an among some OPEC members that agreement would lack the force of a price cut of \$4 or \$5, as proposed by Saudi Arabia and its Arab Gulf allies, would not significantly im-

But Iran has been selling oil well below \$30 in an attempt to increase its sales. If Iran could persuade the Saudi Arabians to keep selling at \$34. Saudi sales would probably plunge further. That would suit the Iranians, who are bitter rivals of the Saudi Arabians.

The Saudi Arabians, however, have warned that they will not be undercut and that, as OPEC's biggest producer, they could win a price war.

In any case, an attempt to de-fend the \$34 price would clash with Nigeria's position. Nigeria broke ranks with the rest of OPEC last month, cutting its price by \$5.50 to \$30, to undercut a move to \$30.50 by Britain, which does not belong o OPEC. OPEC sources say Nigeria has resisted pressure to nudge its price back up by 50 cents or so.

If Nigeria stays at \$30, the Saudi cutting their price to \$29 or \$28,50. That margin is necessary to reflect differences in quality and transport costs, the Saudi Arabians maintain. Adding to the discord, Algeria's state news agency distributed an editorial Wednesday urging OPEC

to defend the \$34 benchmark around which other OPEC prices are supposed to be aligned. Pressure for price cuts, the agency said, comes from "concerted and persistent manauvers" by Western nations. But OPEC should

be able to support the \$34 price through a "common and unanimously accepted policy." Such a policy should include aid to OPEC's poorer members. Algeria said. That point is part of an old OPEC argument about whether the

nicher members, such as Saudi Arabia, should sacrifice more to help the poorer ones. Qatar's oil minister. Sheikh Abprice cut. for surc." Reminded of

though a report by the Salvadoran dul Aziz bin Khalifa al-Thani, told military said he was killed while reporters: "I think there will be a fran's position, he said such a cut the fatal shot had been fired from would probably go through with majority approval.

# **Army's Chief of Staff** Is Replaced in France

By John Vinocur

the French Army was replaced ed "in this spirit and in order to Wednesday following his com-apply the policies" of the Socialist plaints about the government's in-government. tention to make cuts in the army's manpower and missions. A statement by Defense Minister

Charles Hernu suggested that General Jean Delaunay was being disciplined for his comment in December that the reductions would lead to an army diminished in size, weakened in its structure, ag-ing in its equipment and affected in with 311 166 in the army.

There must be discipline in an army," Mr. Hernu said after at-tending a cabinet meeting at which he named General René imbot to be the new army chief of staff.

35.000 soldiers over a 10-year perithan the policy decided by the po-

government's announcement was three corps. hashly prepared; it appeared un- A letter General Delannay wrote likely that the leadership would stating his objections to the cuts seek a potentially emberrassing political development just days before closed in December. In France, un-Sunday's second round of balloting like the United States and West in nationwide municipal elections. Germany, complaints by generals

papers reported that General Descious are unusual and are regarded launay, who under normal circum- as a breach of confidence. stances would have left the post

of French forces would be reduced. Stressing that the essential elemust involve nuclear deterrence. formation of the army," and "a re-armed forces chief of staff.

Mr. Hernu said: "It's obvious we've got to reduce and modify the New York Times Service

existing structures." He added that
PARIS — The chief of staff of General Imbot was being appoint-

> ture, but in addressing an officers' seminar he said "I am leaving the army not to abandon you, but to protect you." He did not elaborate. The official strength of the three

Military sources have reported One cannot be of another mind od. That would likely involve the and an armored division and the There were some hims that the dissolution of one of the army's

Two opposition morning news- about government funding deci-

In the letter, General Delaunay next year, handed in his resigna-In announcing the change, Mr. tive last summer that referred to cuts of 30,000 men and a reduction nowledgement to date that the Hernu offered his clearest ack-nowledgement to date that the size of about \$1.8 billion in equipment during the 1984-88 period.

General Delaunay declined to talk to reporters about his depar-French armed services is put by the Defense Ministry at \$77,894

> Jean Delaunay duction of its global operational capability and its flexibility."
>
> By his calculations, the reductions would mean dissolution of 30 regiments, the closure of 20 garrisons and the reduction in size of a

dozen others. The Defense Ministry later referred to the directive as a "working document" whose views were final. Details of the reductions are expected to be released later

this year. It is generally understood, however, that the emphasis on nuclear deterrence will require a new order of battle and a command system charing the 1984-88 period. overall role of the army, placing That represented, he said, "not a some of its previous nuclear rement of French military spending simple evolution but a deep trans- sponsibilities in the hands of the



discussed earlier. Most of the extra \$50 million apparently would be earmarked for greatly expanded training of Salva-doran forces at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Such a program appar-ently would be designed to ease public and congressional concern in the United States that Mr. Reagan may send large numbers of new military advisers to El Salva-

U.S. officials said that bringing the Salvadorans to the United States could cost as much as 10 times more than training them in their own country.

The White House said Mr. Reagan is to announce Thursday his decisions on further military that tends to de-emphasize the aid to El Salvador and on overall Central American policy, Reuters reported Wednesday from Wash- their taking part in elections. ington.] The new aid approach was "I will not support negotiations Salvadoran Amnesty Predicted disclosed as congressional leaders that short-circuit the democratic El Salvador's deputy foreign less than two feet away.

funds, but only if he agreed to cer-tended Tuesday's meeting said Mr. The conditions reportedly would find a "common course" with Con-

require the White House to give as- gress on Central America. But they surances that no U.S. military per- also said they were told that the sonnel would be sent into combat price for such a consensus might be diplomatic solution to the conflict.

In an apparent bow to the con- was necessary for training. But, gressional concerns, he and other they added, he said the administra-U.S. officials also took what tion also wanted to provide \$15 sounded like a more flexible ap-million for ammunition and \$35

tween the Salvadoran government and its rebel opponents. any talks that might give the guer-rillas a share of power without lion it had sought.

told Mr. Reagan Tuesday that process and carve up power behind minister said Wednesday that his Congress probably would reluction people's backs." he reportedly said. country will declare a general am-

situations and to promise greater almost double what the administra-effort to work out a political and tion had originally requested. Sources present at the meeting We will not Americanize this said Defense Secretary Caspar W. conflict," Mr. Reagan was quoted as saying aboard Air Force One as he flew later Tuesday to Orlando, up to \$110 million. They reported that he said the bulk of the money

proach toward negotiations be-million for "consumable" supplies. The president began describing the situation as a crisis a little more But, while the term "dialogue" than a week ago, after Congress suddenly began appearing fre-quently in administration pro-stead, Congress adopted a continunouncements Tuesday Mr. Reagan ing resolution that gave the admin-made clear that he still opposed istration \$26 million for the present

The minister, Alejandro Gómez Vides, also said in an interview that a peace commission, consisting of representatives, would be set up to devise ways for leftist guerrilla parucipation in the election.

U.S. Assailed on Probe

The family of an American killed by Salvadoran soldiers has to protect its contention that El

The American, Michael David Kline, a former San Diego resident. was shot dead Oct. 13 by soldiers who removed him from a bus. Altrying to escape, an autopsy in El-Salvador reportedly showed that

### tantly approve his request for more Leaders of both parties who at- nesty in August to smooth the way Arabians will probably insist on

charged that the U.S. government has delayed investigating the death Salvador is making progress in human rights. The New York Times reported from Los Angeles.

Wednesday.

da, called the Soviet Union an "evil

administration and of its reluc-

the world live in a perilous age."

By Ralph Blumenthal

New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The Justice

Department has found evidence to

support a report that Klaus Barbie.

the former Gestapo chief in Lyons.

made several trips to the United

States from Bolivia in 1969 and

1970, according to federal officials and congressional investigators.
The officials said that Attorney

General William French Smith, af-

ter being advised of the findings.

ruled out Justice Department ac-

tion last week on the ground that

no prosecution was likely to result

and that historical inquiry was not

of reports that U.S. intelligence

agencies protected Barbie after the

war. Nine other members of Con-

gress made a similar appeal last week to President Ronald Reagan.

Giant Cobra Blamed

For Nigeria Blackout

until late Tuesday.

After the war, French courts

The findings were said to be that

the job of the agency.

lars to achieve these ends."

ca's military might by spending administration."

The agency a

race for mankind."

which must seek peace through nals."

# A Step Back to 1980: Reagan Woos the Religious Right

PLASTER OF PROTEST — Parking meters on

the Rue de Rennes in Paris were among about 3,500

covered with plaster by striking medical students,

who protested changes in examination requirements.

Communist in Cabinet

In France to Visit U.S.

versities. But in an interview Tues- University, the University of Indi-

day he said he also expected to ana and the University of Chicago

scribes as "precedent-setting," has already created delicate diplomatic problems in view of the discussion of the discus

al with which the United States don't expect to change U.S. atti-

nist ministers into the French gov-

the participation of Communists in fears about the security implica-

the government was "bound to cause concern," while the State Department warned that the situation secrets of the North Atlantics Treatment warned that the situation secrets of the North Atlantics Treatment warned that the situation secrets of the North Atlantics Treatment warned that the situation secrets of the North Atlantics Treatment warned that the situation secrets of the North Atlantics Treatment was also as the North Atlantics Treatment w

could adversely affect "the tone ty Organization, while rightist and content" of U.S. relations with French commentators have

A further complication is the their time in government to place

long-standing U.S. policy of refus- their men in key positions.

To Refuge in Botswana

meet senior members of the before returning to Paris on March

\*Obviously I hope that we will

benefit from being known better.

tudes. I respect their right to their

pect a reciprocal right to express

U.S. officials have expressed

accused the Communists of using

rapidly through Bulawayo, reac-tions among Mr. Nkomo's follow-ers veered between relief that he

was now safe and fears that his de-

parture would only hasten the ban-

ening with increasing stridency.

Wednesday evening, seven of the

party's smaller branch offices in Matabeleland were ordered shut.

dreds of young men who were re-ported to have been trucked to mil-

Immediate fears focused on hun-

Even if Mr. Nkomo's exile does

not prove to be permanent, his flight seemed a sad climax to a ca-

reer in the national movement that

lasted more than three decades and

my point of view."

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

PARIS - Anicet le Pors, a 51-

vear-old economist with a fondness

for bow ties, may be about to stir

up a diplomatic homet's nest by

becoming the first Communist

minister in the French government

Ostensibly Mr. le Pors. who is

minister of public administration

in France's Socialist government, is

the invitation of six American uni-

Reagan administration, including 27.

problems in view of the disapprov-

greeted the entry of four Commu-

Vice President George Bush said

could adversely affect "the tone

A spokesman for the Justice De-Nkomo Flees Zimbabwe

with Mr. Nkomo's ZAPU party

and even with the Ndebele minori-ty as a whole. The political conflict

between Mr. Nkomo and the prime

time of independence, has thus

deepened into bitter ethnic antago-

campaign by the national army.

trated mind."

The allegations of indiscriminate

Mr. Nkomo tried to slip out of

As the news of his flight spread ethnic differences.

the country last month in order to

attend a conference in Prague, but

killings were dismissed by the min-ister as "fabrications of his frus-

Mr. Mugabe was in New Delhi

to visit the United States.

m Bolivia and resentative to the United Nations.

ernment in June 1981.

death in absentia for war crimes. Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. rep-

New York Tones Service

WASHINGTON — Talking of morality to a degree that presidents usually avoid, President Ronald Reagan has adhered not only to old-fashioned religion but to old-fashioned political wisdom: "Dance with the girl you came in with."

Before he got to the nuclear freeze issue and the pussages on a God-fearing America and a godless So-viet Union, Mr. Reagan's speech Tuesday to the meeting of the National Association of Evangelicals in Orlando, Florida, sounded the themes that won him support from the religious right in his 1980 election.

In speaking against abortion and for school prayer and identifying himself as one of the "many Godfearing, dedicated, noble men and women in public Mr. Reagan appealed to a constituency that seemed, after his election, to have retired to the politi-

To Paul Weyrich, a conservative who has urged Mr. Reagan to hew to the social issues that drew ordinarily nonvoting evangelicals to the polls in 1980, Tuesday's speech "might as well have been a declaration of

Tass Assails Reagan

**On Arms Race Views** 

**And Anti-Communism** 

MOSCOW - President Ronald neva, which the Russians have said Reagan's speech Tuesday to Christhey can never accept because it tian evangelicals showed that his provides for U.S. military superior-

tian evangelicals showed man administration thinks only in terms ity.

Tass continued: "The administration and

natic anti-communism." Tass said tration's course of militarism and

Mr. Reagan, in his address to the in U.S. religious circles and practi-

National Association of Evangeli-cals convention in Orlando, Flori-da, called the Soviet Union an "evil war sentiment, calls for establish-

empire" and said a nuclear freeze ing effective control over the arms

would only hurt the United States, race and for freezing nuclear arse-

The Soviet news agency said that fit to show the 'path of truth' to the

Mr. Reagan has a "pathological ha-tred" for socialism and commu-deliver to them a lecture demand-

nism and that his speech "came as ing not to hinder the administra-

an expression of the extreme mili-tion in its pursuit of the policy of

tarism of the present Washington stepping up the arms race."

administration and of its reluc"To add insult to injury." Tass

tance to seek mutually acceptable added, "Reagan is invoking religagreements with the U.S.S.R. to ious morality to try to justify the

curb the lethal danger of the arms arms race, pronouncing the build-

Tass said, the White House boss cose hysteria cannot, however.

at the same time underscored his change the public's attitude to the

determination to 'build up Ameri- unpopular policies of the present

The state-run agency said Mr. the evils of communism, saying

Reagan spoke of the need for the that he "has the cheek to assert

United States to continue search- that the founders and followers of

ing for an understanding with the the great doctrine" of Marxist-Len-

But, Tass said, Mr. Reagan youd the framework of class con-merely reiterated the U.S. position cepts."

Barbie Visited U.S.,

**Justice Officials Find** 

government records confirmed Orleans, San Francisco, Houston three or four trips by Barbie under and Galveston, Texas. Mr. Wilson

the pseudonym Klaus Altmann to played tape recordings of what he Miami and New Orleans in 1969 said was Barbie's voice making

Representative Peter W. Rodino turalization Service said last month Jr., Democrat of New Jersey and that a quick check showed no evi-

chairman of the House Judiciary dence to support the assertions.

Committee, wrote to Mr. Smith on But according to authoritative law

Feb. 24 to ask for an investigation enforcement officials, a later check

tu wednesday.

The newspaper, quoting an official from the power station at Kainji, north of Lagos, said the snake sparked off electrical about 1963 reportedly say Barbie purportedly worked for the Central Intelligence Agency and the William

snake sparked off electrical charges
from cables when it entered the
Erhard Dabringhaus, a professor

battery room through electrical at Wayne State University in De-conduit pipes. at Wayne State University in De-troit, has said that as a U.S. Army

and 1970. Barbie gained Bolivian some of those claims.

"Admitting that the peoples of a good thing, e world live in a perilous age." "Such fits of anti-Soviet, belli-

at the arms reduction talks in Ge-

confrontation has resulted of late,

The agency said, "Reagan saw it

up of the U.S. military might to be

The agency also expressed out-

rage at Mr. Reagan's assertion of

inism "reject every morality be-

twice sentenced Barbie, 69, to

returned to France on Feb. 5 to

face a trial on a charge of crimes

against humanity. That charge, un-

like that of war crimes, does not

carry a statute of limitations in

The evidence of Barbie's visits to

the United States was said to have been discovered after a Vancouver

man said last month that Barbie

The Canadian, Robert G. Wil-

son, who said he became Barbie's

biographer in Bolivia in the early

1970s, said in interviews that Bar-

bie had said he had visited New

partment's Immigration and Na-

showed an entry at Miami in 1969

tries into Miami and New Orleans

whether one is a duplicate of the

immigration agency record.

A federal official said the visits

LAGOS — A giant cobra caused a fire at a hydroelectric station, forcing a blackout of most of Nigeria on Monday, the state-owned Nigerian Herald newspaper report-

The power station had to be shut counterintelligence agent in Gerden down when the fire started, causing a nationwide blackout that lasted until late Tuesday.

The power station had to be shut counterintelligence agent in Gerden he was stopped at the airport and briefly detained. It was then that his passport was confiscated.

Records of two or three other en-

by Klaus Altmann from Bolivia.

had told him of such travels.

could fairly be interpreted as another in a series of signals that a candidate is talking."

meant to construct a wall of hostility between government and the concept of religious belief itself." Mr. Weyrich, who heads the Committee for the Sur-

### **NEWS ANALYSIS**

vival of a Free Congress, said be told Mr. Reagan Monday to emphasize the moral arguments against a nuclear freeze. He also said: "If Ronald Reagan had sounded like that in 1982, the Republicans wouldn't have lost as many seats as they did.

Mr. Reagan's campaigning in November concentrated on defending his economic policies. There was little evidence of interest in the election from the white Protestant evangelicals who appeared to have voted in unusually heavy numbers two years before.

But on Tuesday. Mr. Reagan sounded like the candidate who in 1980 said in a Dallas speech, "The First Amendment was written not to protect the people and their laws from religious values, but to protect those values from government tyranny."

In Orlando, he said, "When our Founding Fathers ty-two percent of the others surveyed said they did, dent's course and fight for these issues."

That passage introduced a pledge to campaign for a constitutional amendment to allow organized prayer

News poil found that white Protestants who said they views Mr. Reagan cannot be washed away with one attended church regularly did indeed support school prayer and oppose abortion more strongly than the second of the multiple.

That view was backed by a high-ranking Republi-can strategist who asked not to be named. He said, "It churches from government interference. They never a constitutional amendment prohibiting abortion, compared with 25 percent of the others.

But the Protestant group was barely less approving of a freeze on the deployment and production of nuclear weapons. Sixty-four percent supported a freeze, while 70 percent of the others surveyed did.

Reagan said.

He also promised to fight in the courts recent judicial decisions that have prevented his administration from informing the parents of young people who get contraceptives from family planning clinics that receive federal aid.

white to percent of the others surveyed did.

However, Mr. Reagan sought to connect his audience's religious concerns with his opposition to a freeze, going from "we will never abandon our belief in God" to asserting that a freeze would be tolerable only if it would "freeze the Soviets' global desires."

A high-ranking Republican strategiet said Tracking Republic

receive federal aid.

National polls do not identify clearly the beliefs of the audience to whom his appeal for support was directed. But in September a New York Times-CBS said the ambivalence with which the political right

prayer and oppose abortion more strongly than the rest of the public.

In a survey of registered voters, 79 percent of the churchgoers backed a school prayer amendment. Sixty the present of the characteristic property of the characteristic property

# **UN Panel Criticizes** 'Severe Punishments'

cessive year, Western delegations on the United Nations Human Rights Commission have forced through a resolution criticizing the

The resolution, accepted in the 43-nation commission late Tuesday by a 19-14 vote with 10 abstentions, expresses concern at "severe punishments" imposed on Poles convicted of offenses under martial

The resolution also calls on the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, to reappoint a special envoy to investigate human rights in Poland and report to the commission next year.

The Polish government had adamantly refused to admit Hugo Gobbi, an Argentinian-born envoy, who was appointed by Mr. Perez de Cuellar in December, after a

Reading from a prepared text immediately after the vote, Henryk Sokalski, the Polish delegate, described the resolution as "another miscarriage of international justice vis-à-vis my country." He added that Poland would not participate "any form of its implementa-

Richard Shifter, the U.S. delechoice except to grant him a visa if gate, said the vote was "approprithey wanted to avoid an embarate under the circumstances." He rassing controversy with France. said that the Polish government Mr. le Pors is to arrive in the was now engaged in a deliberate

traveling to the United States at sity, Princeton University, George Solidarity's office abroad, in Brus-Washington University, Syracuse sels, said the vote would be encouraging to Poles.

In other votes Tuesday the com-mission criticized the government of Iran for "grave" human rights violations, called for a suspension El Salvador conflict and a negotiated settlement between the governsend a telegram to the governmen of General Efrain Rios Montt in Guatemala calling for a halt to exe-

The Iranian delegate, Mohamad Iran could mean that Iran would

The resolution stated "profound concern" violations in Iran, specifying "evidence of summary arbitrary executions, torture, de-tention without trial, religious intolerance and persecution.

The vote on Poland followed three hours of debate on proposals by Cuba, Nicaragua and Mozamque to have the item postponed. The vote on the resolution was almost identical to a vote on Poland in the commission last year, with Senegal, Togo. Fiji, Costa Rica, Uruguay and the Philippines join-ing Western delegates and Japan in

Mr. Sokalski, deputy director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, had pointed out that martial law was permitted under the 1966 international covenant on civil and political rights as long as other signatories were kept informed and martial law was temporary.

But several human rights lobby-Felice Gaer, executive director of the New York-based Interna-Poles were still in jail for offenses

### **Inflicted on the Poles** said the resolution was "a small By Jain Guest step toward bringing some balance into the work of the UN, a great step for the people of Poland." GENEVA - For the second suc-

Polish government for human rights violations.

law last year and the suppression of the Solidarity trade union.

similar resolution was adopted in March 1982.

ing visas to Communist Party officials from non-Communist countries in all but exceptional circum-In the case of Mr. le Pors, U.S. officials appear to have had little

United States on March 17 and de-liver lectures at New York Univer-

tional League for Human Rights, under martial law.

### Reagan Cites Soviet Power In Defending U.S. Buildup

the first one, was issued on a "background" basis, which means

that it is not for attribution. In the second statement, the senior official said: "I meant the United States has an edge in the largest sense - society compared to soci-

He added he agreed with Mr. Weinberger's statement that "the Weinberger's statement that the Soviets have acquired a margin of \$200 billion or more. nuclear superiority in most import-

The agency's report updates a similar document released by the Pentagon in September 1981.

"If the American people are asked to support our defense program, they must get the straight graphs and charts to help it dependently the straight graphs and charts to help it dependently the straight graphs and charts to help it dependently the straight graphs and charts to help it dependently the straight graphs and charts to help it dependently the straight graphs and charts to help it dependently the straight graphs and charts to help it dependently the straight graphs and charts to help it dependently the straight graphs are straight graphs. gram, they must get the straight facts about this threat." Mr. Reagan said.
Administration officials said

### ning of his party, the Zimbabwe African People's Union — a move cabinet ministers have been threat-**Quarrel Erupts** Among Bonn **Coalition Parties**

BONN — A dispute developed Wednesday in Chancellor Helmut itary detention camps after the 5th Kohl's victorious coalition of the Brigade's sweep through Bu-small Free Democratic Party and lawayo's western suburbs last the Christian Social Union, the weekend. A well-placed military source said 900 men were still Kohl's Christian Democrats. Kohl's Christian Democrats. Otto Lambsdorff, the Free Democration end-

ocratic economics minister, quarelled openly with Franz-Josef Strauss, the Bavarian leader who would like to replace Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the head of the Free Democrats, as foreign miniswas generally dedicated, even his ter in the new Kohl government.

"We want to continue the coalition, but we will not allow our-selves to be pushed around." Mr. Lambsdorff said in a statement released by his party. "I am sure the chancellor understands this." He added: "Some politicians from Bavaria still have to learn it.

Mr. Lambsdorff did not mention the causes of the conflict. But Mr. Strauss, 67, a former Bonn defens and finance minister, has indicated he is considering trading his post as premier of Bavaria for a job in Bonn and would like to be foreign minister. Mr. Strauss's party also opposes the Free Democratic plan to repay a compulsory loan to be raised from those with higher in-

(Continued from Page 1) 300,000 copies of the new report statement was release that like are to be printed by the Government Printing Office and sold in the United States and abroad for \$6.50 each.

Mr. Weinberger has been under pressure from critics who contend that Mr. Reagan's fiscal 1984 mili-tary request of \$274.1 billion in spending authority and \$238.6 billion in outlays is excessive considering the likelihood that U.S. buddeficits will soon be running

The defense secretary reportedly pushed the intelligence community to release information on Soviet weapons and forces that had previously been kept secret.

scribe what it says are Soviet weap-ons and their capabilities. It also discusses what it says are new

trends in Soviet military strategy.

The agency said the Soviet Unine agency said the Soviet Union was moving aggressively to seize the military high ground of outer space. In ground warfare, the report said, Moscow is opting for the same kind of highly mobile, deep-penetrating military units that the U.S. Army favors in it plans for future forces.

plans for future forces. "On any given day," the report says, "70 to 110 Soviet satellites are in orbit, more than half of which serve military purposes solely."

It continued: "Current evidence

indicates that the Soviets are developing a reusable space system, similar to the U.S. space shuttle, and a smaller space plane. Orbital developmental test flights of the smaller vehicle have already occurred. These systems could be in regular use within a decade and will further expand the military flexibility and capability of the So-viet space effort."

As the Soviet Union launches an increasing number of satellites for spying, communicating, navigating and warning of nuclear attack, it is stepping up its efforts to develop a capability to destroy U.S. satellites that do the same things, according to the report.

### 31,400 Volvos Recalled

DETROIT — More than 31,400 Volvos of the 1982 DL and GL models are being recalled because they may have a defective electronic-ignition system that could cause stalling and accidents.

# WORLD BRIEFS

### Italian Urges U.S.-Soviet Talks

WASHINGTON (AP) — Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo of Italy on Wednesday urged President Ronald Reagan to meet with Yuri V. Andrower of the Societ Union and to Tale 2 men IIS proposal to the Societ pov of the Soviet Union and to make a new U.S. proposal to the Soviet Union on nuclear weapons stationed in Europe.

Mr. Colombo, after meeting with Mr. Reagan, said: "The president appears of the Soviet Union on the Colombo, after meeting with Mr. Reagan, said: "The president appears of the Soviet Union of the Soviet Union of the Soviet U.S. proposal to the Soviet Union of the Soviet U.S. proposal to the Soviet Union of the Soviet U.S. proposal to the Soviet Union of the Soviet U.S. proposal to the Soviet Union of the Soviet U.S. proposal to the Soviet Union of the Soviet U.S. proposal to the Soviet Union of the Soviet U.S. proposal to the Soviet Union of the Soviet U.S. proposal to the Soviet Union of the Soviet U.S. proposal to the Soviet Union of the Soviet U.S. proposal to the U.S. proposal to the U.S. proposal to the U.S. pr

appears open to an injection of new energy in the negotiations, open to examining with the allies the problems that would come from it.

He said the West German elections, which strengthened Chancellor Helmut Kehl's register and the said the West German elections. Helmut Kohl's political position, also strengthened the Western alliance and "therefore they offer to the alliance the possibility of injecting new energy in the reconstruction. energy in the negotiations on Euromissiles while adhering to the commitments undertaken by each ally."

### China Is Expected to Free Painter

HONG KONG (AP) — China is to free Li Shuang, an avant-garde nainter whose detention in 1981 cansed a diplomatic incident with

France, the Far Eastern Economic Review reported.

The Hong Kong-based weekly said the painter, who was romantically linked with Emmanuel Bellefroid, a French diplomat based in Peking. would be released from detention before the visit to China in May of President François Mitterrand of France.

The magazine quoted Chinese sources as saying Miss Li was being released because she had behaved herself well during her two-year period of "re-education through labor." The Chinese authorities said in November 1981 that Miss Li had been detained for her "blatant violation of

### Walesa Attends Unionist's Trial

GRUDZIADZ, Poland (Reuters) - Lech Walesa, leader of the banned trade union Solidarity, amended the trial Wednesday of Anna Walentynowicz, a union member accused of inciting Gdansk shipyard workers

Mrs. Walentynowicz, 53, a former welder and crane driver, pleaded not guilty to charges of continuing union activity after it was banned under the military clampdown on Dec. 13, 1981. The trial was adjourned until Friday, when the verdict is expected. Mrs. Walentynowicz's dismissal from the Gdansk shipyard in 1980 precipitated the strike that led to the creation of Solidarity.

During a break in the hearing, Mr. Walesa walked up to Mrs. Walentynowicz and shook hands with her. A supporter handed her a bouquet of tulips. Mr. Walesa had traveled from his home in Gdansk for a rare of arms supply to both sides in the public appearance since being forced by the authorities to keep a low FI Salvador conflict and a negotiat-

### ment and guerrillas, and voted to Rwanda to Settle Uganda Refugees

KAMPALA, Uganda (UPI) - Rwanda has agreed to settle more than 30,000 persons who fled to Rwanda from Uganda in September, Uganda radio said Wednesday.

The report said the agreement was part of an 11-point communiqué Mahallati, warned that the vote on signed by Uganda and Rwanda on Tuesday at the end of a three-day neeting in the southwestern Ugandan town of Kabale.

revoke its invitation to the United

Uganda agreed to take back any refugees who could prove they were

Nations to send an envoy to

Ugandan citizens. Most of those who fled Uganda were ethnic Rwan-Tehran this month to discuss dans who had settled in Uganda 20 years ago to escape tribal and civil human rights issues.

Strife in Rwanda and many had never changed their citizenship.

### 56 Arrested in Sudan Coup Plot

KHARTOUM, Sudan (Reuters) - Fifty-six persons have been arrested in Sudan on charges of plotting to overthrow President Gaafar Nimeiri, according to an announcement Wednesday by the official Sudan

The announcement accused Colonel Moamer Qadhafi of Libya of masterminding the coup that was to have occurred Feb. 18. It was put off on Colonel Qadhafi's orders, the agency said.

The arrests came after a period of tension on the Sudan-Libya border. President Nimeiri had said that Colonel Qadhafi was deploying troops, planes and military equipment in preparation for an attack on Sudan. Libya has strongly denied his accusations.

### Greens Outline Bundestag Plans

BONN - The radical Green Party outlined a political program Wednesday likely to enliven the new West German parliament elected Sunday. The Greens made clear that even though their 27 seats in the 498-seat Bundestag limited their voting power they intended to make a

Planned initiatives include a boycott of next month's national census. the disclosure of secret defense documents, peace marches on Geneva, Moscow and Washington and an investigation of allegations that the major political parties received funds illegally from the Friedrich Flick

industrial conglomerate. Petra Kelly, the party's best-known leader, said she would disclose any secret documents given to her if they were in what the Greens considered the public interest. Miss Kelly cited such examples as planned sites for

### For the Record

MOSCOW (UPI) — A British delegation began talks with Soviet officials Wednesday on a 15-year dispute over payment of about \$775,000 (£517,580 pounds) in back property taxes on the Soviet trade delegation building in London.

NAIROBI (UPI) — A private in the disbanded Kenyan Air Force was sentenced to death Wednesday for his role in last August's abortive coup. Edward Omolo, 25, was the 11th Air Force man to be given the death

WASHINGTON (AP) — On the 50th anniversary of the date he was sworn in to Congress, Senator Jennings Randolph, 81, a West Virginia Democrat, announced Wednesday that he would not seek re-election in

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# U.S. Senate Rejects **Limiting Air Liability**

New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The Senate has rejected an international agree-ment that would have increased airlines' liability in crashes but prevented passengers or their families from suing airlines and claiming that an air crash was the result of

misconduct or negligence.

The major provision of the treaty, known as the Montreal Aviation Protocols, would have in-creased the liability of airlines from \$75,000 to about \$110,000 per pas-

The treaty, written in large measure by U.S. negotiators, was the product of two decades of U.S. negotiations on airline liability issues and had been supported by the Ford. Carter and Reagan administrations. It was the first time the survivors of air crashes or relatives survivors of such crashes may such in nearly 25 years. The Senate voted 50-42 Tuesday

in favor of the treaty, but the agreement failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote for ratifica-

Critics of the protocols, which also would have permitted nations to create supplemental funds to compensate victims of air disasters or their families, said the treaty set liability rates that were artificially low. The critics, in particular the have permitted victims to recover American Trial Lawyers Associa- as much as an additional 5200,000. low. The critics, in particular the tion, argued that there was no reason to limit passengers' rights to recover damages.

This was an outrageous assault made available a possible \$310,000

deal for the foreign governments that own airlines — all to the detriment of the American traveling public." said Senator Ernest F.

The United States had prepared a supplemental compensation plan that would have increased air tick-

"This was an outrageous assault on public safety and a sweetheart in claims for U.S. passengers.

national air travel.

Hollings, Democrat of South Caro-lina, who led the opponents of the said the treaty would have been in eaty.

Senator Nancy L. Kassebaum, and shipping public."

leading advocate, said she had be-

lieved as recently as early this week

"We worked it very hard," she

that the treaty would be approved.

said, "but the trial lawyers worked

The defeat was the first time the Senate had failed to approve a treaty since May 26, 1960, when a mi-

nor protocol to the Law of the Sea

Convention did not win sufficient

Senate support.
Sixteen Republicans joined 26

Democrats in voting against the treaty Tuesday. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has

twice recommended that the treaty

of victims of such crashes may sue under the willful misconduct

Opponents of the treaty had ar-

gued that the removal of the "will-ful misconduct" clause would have:

implications for the safety of inter-

it even harder."

### IN ABU DHABI THE MOST DEMANDING TRAVELLERS STAY INTER · CONTINENTAL Situated next to the new diplomatic and government complex, the Abu Dhabi Inter-Continental Hotel provides incomparable facilities including a health club, lighted tennis courts and air conditioned squash courts. Fully equipped businessman's centre, convention and meeting facilities up to 1,000.

in 1969 and 1970 were found in minister, who offered him the cere-

files kept by investigative agencies, monial position of president at the the officials said. But it is not clear time of independence, has thus

appeared to have related to Bar-bie's business as co-owner of ence when his former political Transmaritima Boliviana, a gov-mentor fled the country. But the

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By David Hoffman nd Charles R. Babcock

Nephineian Past Service WASHINGTON — Anne M.
Scrived or removed from agency files and that a senior EPA official may have ordered erasures of items on his appointment calendars after they were requested.

Mrs. Burford was cited for contempt of Congress in December after the strength of Congress in Personal at the Personal at

Mrs. Burford made the appeal to Western States Political over meeting in Denver said Mrs. ford was visibly shaken as she

a message to wil. Reagan, the out-lines of a Justice Department deci-sion that jolted her the following week later. Mr. Reagan told sides that he was unwilling to fire drs. Burford and he said she could

prome a serious political liability of wrongdoing at the agency.
This confronted Justice Depart-

Tilmato, a New York Republi- had abandoned her. cas. Tuesday joined other congres-Pariord's resignation,

actats investigating the EPA have Justice Department attorneys be-

ca jerly disposed of a decade ago.

- renaminated dirt.

Receials said that dioxin made it unsafe to return.

Soy lo sites, we seemed to pick two of them."

Six Families Displaced by Dioxin

Move Into Another Tainted Area

New York Times Service

tar. Times Beach. Missouri, to a nearby trailer park learned this week

curliat they had exchanged one dioxin-contaminated home for an-

Quail Run Mobile Manor in Gray Summit. 35 miles (56 kilome-

the ers) southwest of St. Louis, is one of four more sites in Missouri

Tawhere the ground is tainted by dioxin, state and federal officials

at announced Tuesday. That brings to 20 the number of known sites

1 det n Missouri where the highly toxic waste compound was improp-

1 fres Tuesday was also the day of the housewarming party at the

lare railer home of Walter and Reva Wibberg, who moved to Quail

Uni "It might be a going-away party," Michael Wibberg, 22, said in

ing a telephone interview as his mother entertained relatives. "Out of

But officials announced no immediate action on the latest sites.

: merancept to advise those living near them to avoid contact with

Run after December floods covered Times Beach and health offi-

KANSAS CITY, Missouri - Six families that moved from

been told that some documents they are seeking may have been destroyed or removed from agency

Republican activists to urge tempt of Congress in December after she refused at Mr. Reagan's order, to provide a House subcommittees, and the job, according to GOP mittee with documents on the EPA's \$1.6-billion fund to clean up

was undertaken in part at the urgar. organizers who worked for Mr. Ragan's election in 1980. A source attended the Feb. 26 closed-This claim of executive privilege block the contempt citation.

Even as Mrs. Burford was apis could not be learned whether a message to Mr. Reagan, the out-

Later, after allegations were teep her job as long as she wanted made of mismanagement, conflict of interest and political manipula-Seraior Reagan aides have been tion of EPA programs. President Reagan directed the Justice Decause they say they believe she has partment to investigate all charges

Mrs. Burford received public ment lawyers with a potential conexport this week from Interior flict of interest: They would have eretary James G. Watt, who said to both investigate and defend in a speech in San Antonio, Texas, Mrs. Burford, How it was resolved that she was "taking abuse that no public servant should have to enduce." But Senator Alfonse M. department and the White House

can Tuesday joined other congres-social Republicans calling for Mrs. for Attorney General William French Smith, said that immediate-Veanwhile, congressional Dem- ly after Mr. Reagan's statement. Senate's Class of 1980 Gets Rebellious voice more independent views on inflation declined but most other By Helen Dewar issues ranging from the military to indicators of economic health failed to rally. Their mood sourced Washington Post Service in their own ways, responding to further when budget deficits, which constituent needs intensified by the most of the senators had cam-

WASHINGTON - One of them wants \$2 billion spent immediately to finance what President Ronald Reagan derisively calls "makework" jobs. Another accuses the administration of ignoring the hun-gry. A third says the administration is shortchanging mass transit. A bunch of wild-eyed, big-

spending Democrats? No. What Mr. Reagan is hearing with increasing frequency is heresy in the choir of the faithful: a rising demand for government action on the domestic front from the Senate Republican class of 1980, the mainstay of his tax-cut and spending-cut victories of the past two gan discussing how to resolve the apparent conflict.

"We lost some of the stars in our eyes because we watched the same president who started off in the right direction refuse to make the midcourse corrections that needed to be made," said Senator Mark Andrews of North Dakota, one of 16 Republican senators elected in the 1980 Reagan sweep. "Instead of being innovative, we saw him with his feet frozen in con-

crete, his head in the sand, whichever way you want to look at it," he said in an interview last week. Not all are as critical as Mr. An-

tures the administration for cutting fied by high interest rates, both of food programs. Republicans Dan which have only recently begun to Quayle of Indiana pressures it to abate. create jobs. Alfonse M. D'Amato of New York criticizes it for cut-senators, the Reagan economic ting transit funding and others program lost some of its appeal as

recession, they are advocating a social welfare role for government that the administration had sought

to shrink during the last two years.

As a whole, the 1980 group is still tilted heavily to the right ideologically, and most members can he counted on to back Mr. Reagan in many tests of loyalty. It still has ideological purists such as Senators Jeremiah A. Denton of Alabama. John P. East of North Carolina and Steve Symms of Idaho.

The center of gravity, however, is shifting more toward the few who stood out from the start as pragma-tists, such as Senators Slade Gorton of Washington and Warren B. Rudman of New Hampshire. In retrospect, the class of '80 was

appeared, especially as it has been portrayed in Democratic rhetoric about the discipline of the new Republican majority in the Senate in

In their campaigns and early months in office, these Republicans were swept along by Mr. Reagan's momentum, as were most other Republicans. But with the leavening of experience came the drews. But just as Mr. Andrews lec-shock of the long recession, intensi-

tional employment strategy," Mr. Quayle said, acknowledging that For many of the new Republican

was an early and severely crippled

"I think most of us who come

from the viewpoint that there's a certain risk" of too much govern-

ment involvement "are reluctant

from a philosophic standpoint to

get into so-called job-creating programs," he said. "But we don't

have any choice. We are in a very

tough situation."

Reagan to support it.

Mr. Quayle said he sees the government's role as limited but essenpaigned to eliminate, soared,

just says no. hands off, a pure laisfueled by the recession and the adsez-faire kind of approach, it's just simply not going to work in the present economic and political enspending policies.

Mr. Quayle was among the senators most alarmed about the recession because his state of Indiana vironment," he added. What jobs creation is for Mr. Quayle, transit is for Mr. D'Amato

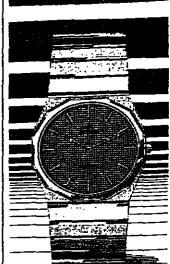
and nutrition is for Mr. Andrews. Mr. D'Amato went so far as to suggest recently that the administration's continued pruning of transit aid undermines economic recovery in the interests of making

an ideological point.

And Mr. Andrews speaks with no less fervor about nutrition pro

People abroad "are much more Reluctant or not, Mr. Quayle has impressed by the fact that Ameriplunged in Last year he co-spon-sored with Senator Edward M. cans can produce enough food to feed ourselves" with a considerable Kennedy, Democrat of Massachuamount left over "than by the fact setts, the Job Training Partnership that we've got a man on the moon Act and helped get a reluctant Mr. or that we can blow the world up 10 times over with atomic weap This year, Mr. Quayle was among the senators who proposed ons," he said.

As for domestic food aid, he jobs bills. His program would in-clude the creation of public service contends that it takes about \$400 to feed a pregnant woman compared with \$40,000 to take care of jobs for the short run and several onger-term initiatives aimed at a disabled child. helping states such as Indiana that may never fully regain economic



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### when you say that, all of a sudden Mr. DeCair said a large factor pushing the department to reach some decision last week was anoth-Snow Belt Representatives Decry er deadline - Mrs. Burford's scheduled appointment to appear Regional Tilts in the U.S. Budget at House subcommittee hearings At a meeting last Thursday that

By Edward Cowan

and Assistant Attorney General Carol Dinkins, head of the Lands New York Times Service WASHINGTON - Two repre-Division, informed Mrs. Burford sentatives from the Snow Belt told they could no longer represent her the House Budget Committee that before congressional investigating President Ronald Reagan's budget for 1984 would curtail or cancel

gress from Minnesota to Maine.

proposed for economic develop-

ment, jobs and training, renewal of

Mrs. Burford and her aides came programs that are "an economic lifeline without which our states away with the impression that they had been deserted on the executive privilege claim she had made at the request of President Reagan and the Justice Department. She let it Pennsylvania, and Stewart B. McKinney, a Republican of Conbe known through aides that she necticut, testified Tuesday on beunderstood the Justice Department half of the Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition, a biparwas dropping its defense of her in the executive privilege and contisan group of members of Con-

Anne M. Burford

The pressure on the department

grew Feb. 24, when Representative Peter W. Rodino Jr., a New Jersey Democrat and chairman of the

House Judiciary Committee, sent

Attorney General Smith a letter

asking questions about the appar-

ent conflict and requesting internal

documents about legal advice given

The White House was also

aware, officials said, that the Jus-

tice Department was under some

pressure to resolve the problem.

Fred F. Fielding White House counsel talked with Deputy Attor-

nev General Edward C. Schmults. administration officials said. They

added that Mr. Schmults was not

acting on direct orders from the

administration officials have de-

scribed as "stormy." Mr. Schmults

Mrs. Burford.

White House.

this week.

tempt citation matters too. On Monday, the Justice Department issued a clarifying letter. An EPA spokesman said Tuesday that gress spend more than Mr. Reagan the Justice Department "will defend us on any court action stemming from the executive privilege public facilities, mass transit, food claim, anything before a real live stamps, low-income energy assisjudge. What they won't do is repre-tance, child nutrition and revenue sent her (and the agency) in front

recommended that Congress re-duce the president's proposed but most Democrats and many Re-funding for the military and for publicans believe a smaller rise, water and energy development, all of which they said confer disproportionate benefits on the South

Representative Edgar recommended that Congress repeal the 10-percent tax cut scheduled for July I and Representative McKin-

Robert W. Edgar, a Democrat of ney recommended a deferral. Regional issues will be among many elements in play in the next any one taxpayer, repeal of tax intwo months as the 98th Congress debates a first budget resolution nues after next year. Tax indexing for fiscal year 1984. Congressional is the automatic adjustment of inleaders hope that the Senate and come tax brackets to offset infla-House will adopt their resolutions by March 25, with a joint conference to work out differences next They recommended that Con-

> month. failed to produce agreement on a

perhaps 5 to 6 percent as suggested by the Republican chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico. Another representative who tes-

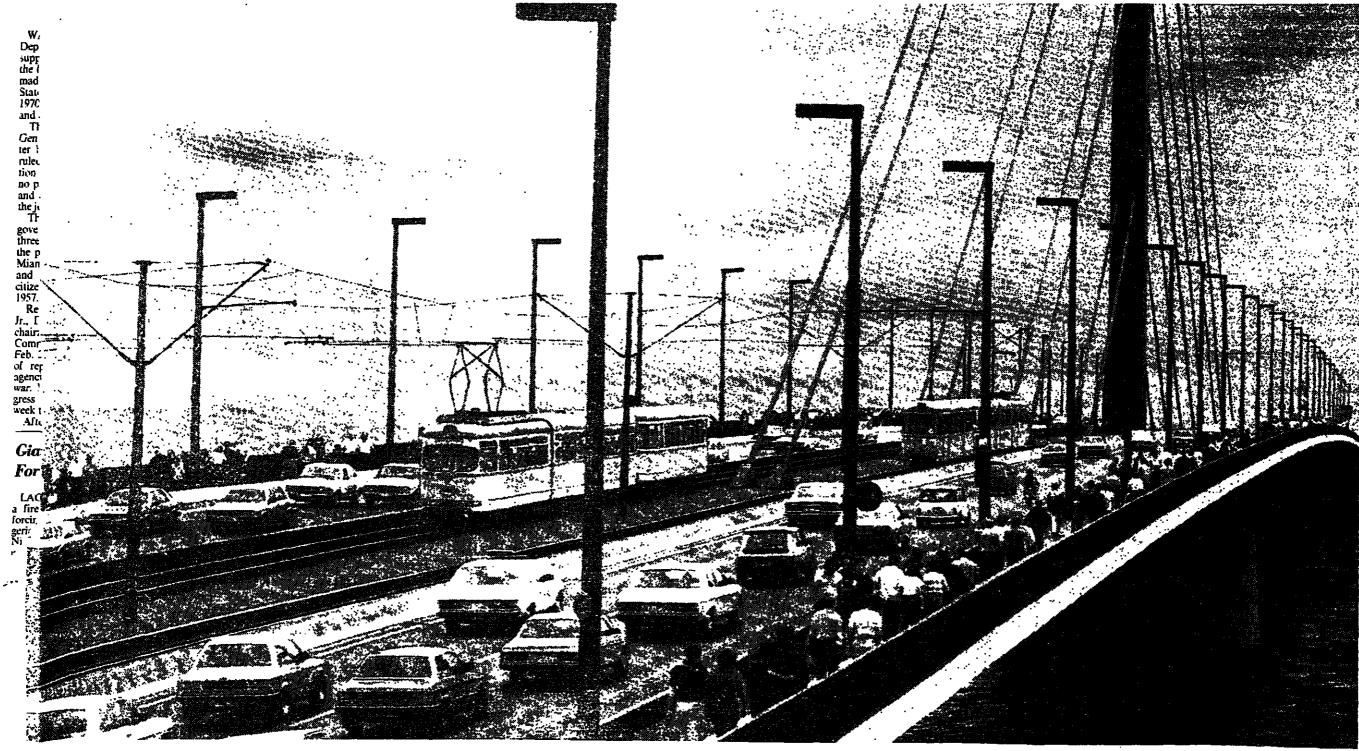
"There's simply got to be a na-

tified at the House committee, Lee H. Hamilton of Indiana, reported that the Democrats on the Joint iting the July 1 tax cut to \$700 for dexing and raising additional reve-

The chairman, Senator Roger W Jepsen, a Republican of Iowa, said Senate aides reported that a benefits for individuals and milimeeting of senior Republican sena-tors with Mr. Reagan on Monday nized." Senator Jepsen said he perailed to produce agreement on a sonally favored repeal of tax index-nilitary budget. ing but only if Congress also Mr. Reagan wants a 10-percent repealed the indexing of benefits.



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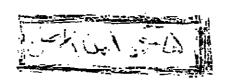
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# In Haiti, Pope Assails 'Injustice and Misery,' Urges 'Reawakening'

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Pope John Paul II arrived in Haiti Wednesday and denounced "injustice and misery" afflicting people in the poorest nation of the Western Hemisphere.

The pope's airliner landed at the island capital of Port-au-Prince, his last stop in an eight-day visit to Central America and Haiti. He is to leave for Rome Wednesday

night.
"Something must change here." the pope said at an airport Mass shortly after landing. It was his most strongly worded political and social statement of the journey.

He said Haiti, a mostly black, French-speaking nation that shares the Caribbean island of Hispaniola with the Dominican Republic, was afflicted by "injustice, excessive inequality, the degradation of the quality of life, misery, hunger, fear of many people.

"I have come to encourage a reawakening, a step forward by the church for the good of the country," the pope said.

President Jean-Claude Duvalier and his wife, Michelle, welcomed the pope at the Port-au-Prince airport as hundreds of thousands of Haitians cheered from behind a cyclone fence that kept them well away from the flower-bedecked altar for the papal Mass and the wooden grandstands erected for government and church officials, the diplomatic corps and the local

Earlier, in Belize City, Belize, the pope said Mass before tens of thousands of people at the airport there. In his sermon he focused on Christian unity, the unity to which the various churches and ecclesiastical communities are called." His sermon was the only one delivered in English during his

NEW DELHI — Iraq proposed Wednesday that its 30-month war

with Iran should go to arbitration

by the heads of state of the non-

aligned movement, now holding a

But Iran declared it would agree

to end the Gulf war only after Iraq

has been branded as the aggressor

ment of \$50 billion in reparations.

Maarouf of Iraq said the non-

aligned summit should set up an

arbitration committee whose deci-

sion would be binding on Baghdad

Vice President Taha Moheiddin

summit meeting here.

As the pope landed, the Vatican said it had established diplomatic relations with Belize, formerly

known as British Honduras. Buses and trucks began arriving well before dawn at the Belize airport. The pilgrims included thou-sands of Mexicans who had traveled from the nearby state of Yucatan and the territory of Quintana

The pontiff's trip included welcomes in Costa Rica and Panama and confrontations with Nicaragua's Marxist leaders and the Protestant president of Guatemala.

Greeted by crowds of hundreds of thousands in each country. John Paul consistently spoke for a need to help the poor and the downtrodden. He called for reconciliation and brotherhood to replace violence in the region.

In Guatemala, the pope pointedly chose as one of his audiences the country's Indians. He assured them that they are a race "blessed by God" and spoke out against dis-

In Panama, speaking to poor farmers, he warned: "There are those who are interested in seeing you abandon your work grasping the arms of hatred and struggle against your brothers. You must

And he urged the clergy to stay

■ Pope's Visit to Poland The pope will visit Poland June 16-22. The Associated Press report-

Nonaligned Asked to Arbitrate Gulf War

abide by the results of arbitration."

between Iraq and Iran with the

help of Prime Minister Indira Gan-

dhi of India, chairman of the non-

Its task, he said, would be to

determine which side started the

was responsible for continuing it.

Mr. Maarouf said the committee

should be established by agreement ago exceeded \$200 billion.

"as well as arbitrating all issues re- comprehensive and just settle-

lated to the conflict and formulat- ment" but "will absolutely refuse

ing a comprehensive and final set- to consider any conditions or de-

Said Raiaie Khorasani, Iran's ture and incompatible" with Iraq's

delegate to the United Nations and "integrity, sovereignty and free-

be said in an address.

aligned group.

"Iraq pledges itself in advance to a leading member of the Iran dele- dom of choice."

and has agreed to make a cash pay- war in September 1980 and which

A soldier in a helicopter drops flowers on a crowd waiting for the pope in Honduras.

one of the jewels of the French co-

lonial empire. Indeed, in preparation for the

papal visit, the Catholics have con-

centrated more on the government

### Church, Voodoo Coexist in Haiti

By Juan de Onis nal Herald Tribune

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti Pope John Paul II's last stop on his eight-day trip to Central America brought him Wednesday to this intensely religious country, where Roman Catholic priests are outout of political movements or pub-lic office in order to preserve its in-priests.

Although voodoo beliefs and rites are condemned by Roman Catholic doctrine, and were once illegal here, the Catholic hierarchy ed from Warsaw Wednesday. Gen- does not openly challenge the vooeral Wojciech Jaruzelski, Poland's doo cult. Voodoo, based on Afrimilitary leader, and Cardinal Jozef can magic, came with slaves Glemp announced his visit after a brought by the French in the 18th century, when sugar-rich Haiti was

cash deposit, so that we have an

assurance the Iraqis are really se-

Mr. Maarouf told the summit

that iraq was ready to "accept a

mands which are of a blackmail na-

rious" about ending the war.

than on voodoo. Large open-air Masses have been held each evening in Port-au-Prince's main square, under a huge billboard lauding the president for life, Jean-Claude Duvalier. One Mass was said for persons who disappeared after being arrested.

In recent sermons, priests have

been critical of corruption of

human rights violations, and of

daily wages equivalent to \$2.60. In January, six of the seven Haitian bishops signed a pastoral letter that protested the arrest and alleged prison mistreatment of Gerard Duclerville, a prominent lay Catholic worker who organized a Creole-language radio program that often criticized Mr. Duvalier's

gation at the nonaligned meeting, The bishops, however, have resaid the damage caused by Iraqi frained from taking a strong public troops in Iran up to three months position on voodoo, apparently because they believe a confrontation "This damage must be compenwould be too dangerous for both sated for," he said, "We demand at least one-fourth of this sum as a

François Duvalier, Mr. Duvalier's father, the Roman Catholic hierarchy was repressed and the voodoo priests protected in exchange political support. The French archbishop of Port-au-Prince was expelled, and the Vatican twice excommunicated François Duvalier.

The voodoo priests themselves. however, have sought to avoid antagonizing the Catholic hierarchy.

Many voodoo elders insist that the baptized and take Commu Most of the figures venerated in voodoo have direct equivalents Virgin Mary is equated to Erzile, mother of gods and mankind, and St. Patrick is seen as Dambala, a deity identified with snakes

"You can say that Haiti is 80 percent Roman Catholic, 20 percent Protestant and 100 percent voodoo," said Max Beauvoir, a Haitian biochemist trained at the Sorbonne and Cornell University. Mr. Beauvoir is a Hougan, or voodoo priest. On the night of the pope's arrival, he planned to beat the goatskin drums and gourds in honor of Ferraille, a voodoo spirit, rather than for John Paul,

There are 500 Roman Catholic priests now in Haiti. for a population of six million people. More than half the priests were born

"For every priest in a rural parish there are fifty or more leaf doctors, sorcerers, or voodoo priests. however you want to call it," said Under former President an American priest who has worked in Haiti for 12 years.

The huge turnout expected for John Paul showed, however, that a large number of poor Haitians who practice voodoo are still interested in the church. Emmanuel Adolph, for example, headed for the airport at dawn Wednesday, in a battered station wagon carrying his mother-in-law, wife, two children, and six other relatives.

"I want to see the pope with my own eyes," said Mr. Adolph, a burly man from northwestern part of sable was used as blankets for Haiti, one of the country's poorest sleigh rides. If this sounds like too

But superstition lies just below the surface. "I have heard that this will be the last pope, that there will be an end to humanity in his Adolph said. Asked if he

### Lord Boyd, **Ex-Official** In U.K., Dies

LONDON - Lord Boyd of Merton, 78, who as Alan Lennox-Boyd was Britain's colonial secretary from 1954 to 1959, was killed by a car Tuesday while he was crossing a street police said Wednesday.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd, a Conservative member of parliament from 1931 to 1960, volunteered for naval service during the war, commanding a motor torpedo boat off the English coast.

In 1951, he became minister of state for colonies, or deputy to the colonial secretary. He was minister of transport from 1952 to 1954, then was named colonial secretary. During his term of office, Britain granted either self-government or independence to the West Indies, Ghana and Nigeria.

He was criticized by the Labor and Communist Parties for his handling of such colonial problems as the Man Man campaign against British rule in Kenya and the campaign against communist guerrillas in what was then Malaya. In their attacks, the leftist politicians frequently referred to his championing of the Spanish dictatorship of

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### Turk Envoy Saudi Arabia May Buy Shot in Head M-1 Tanks From U.S. In Belgrade

By Richard Halloran New York Times Service

crews arrive at the Armor Center at

Fort Knox, Kentucky, to start training. Training on the fighting

vehicle, which is an advanced armored personnel carrier, would be conducted by FMC Corp., the

Officials said the plan called for shipping several M-1 tanks to Sau-di Arabia at Saudi expense during

the summer for demonstrations in

the desert. U.S. crews will operate

the tanks with Saudi crews also

taking part, they said.

If the Sandi government decides to go ahead with the purchase, ne-

gotiations over numbers, delivery

and price would commence, the of-

ficials said. Each tank would cost

arouse opposition from Israel and

the American supporters of Israel

warning planes caused debate spreading over eight months in

Congress, which has the authority

But the sale, administration offi-

cials contended, would give the United States another visible tie to

Saudi Arabia. Secretary of Defense

Caspar W. Weinberger has been the administration's leading advo-cate of better relations with Arab

The pending M-1 tank sale, offi-

nations, especially Saudi Arabia.

cials said, figured in Mr. Wein-berger's recent decision to reject an

agreement with Israel to share in-

telligence and operational informa-

tion gained by the Israelis during

The program seemed likely to

about \$2 million.

to veto arms sales.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BELGRADE — The Turkish am-WASHINGTON - The Reagan administration, in response to a request from Saudi Arabia, has bebassador to Yugoslavia, Galip Balkar, was critically wounded Wednesday when two gunmen amgun a program intended to sell M-1 Abrams tanks and M-2 Bradley bushed his car in central Belgrade, fighting vehicles to that nation, according to administration officials.

The officials said Tuesday that officials said. There were also unconfirmed reports that a bystander was killed in the attack. most details of the plan remained unsettled but that the initial phase Mr. Balkar's driver and several would begin soon, when Saudi

other passers-by were wounded, and officials said one of the assailants was hurt in a gun battle with security forces. The other escaped, they said. The attack was claimed in Athens by an Armenian group. Mr. Balkar, 47, was hospitalized for brain surgery after the attack.

which took place shortly before noon near the building housing the Federal Assembly, Yugoslavia's parliament

One bullet lodged in his head and another hit his spine after en-tering through his right shoulder, doctors at a Belgrade hospital said. They said Mr. Balkar had survived the begin surgery but see in exthe brain surgery, but was in ex-tremely critical condition. Reuters quoted hospital sources

as saying a student died in a Bel-grade clinic from bullet wounds suffered in cross fire, and that a retired army officer was seriously injured. The driver, identified as who have vigorously objected to Necapi Kaja, was recovering from arms sales to Arab nations in the not so serious wounds," officials past. The sale of AWACS radar among the Christian saints. The at the hospital said. The gunman's condition was reported as serious. In Athens, a group calling itself

the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide claimed responsibility for the shooting, in a letter to a news agency. That group also claimed the killing in September of Bora Suelkan, an attaché at the Turkish Consulate in Burgas, Bul-

Since 1973, Armenian groups have claimed responsibility for the killings of 24 Turkish diplomats abroad. The groups say 1.5 million Armenians were massacred by Turks in 1915, but successive Turkish governments have strenuously denied the allegation.

Among the elements the Israel government requested in return sharing that information, the calls said, was full technical in mation on the M-1 rank. The cials said the Israelis evide: wanted that data to design at

tank weapons and tactics. Military officers in the Penus expressed mixed views about potential tank sale to Sandi Arabi Some feared that producing delivering a large number of tarito the Sandis would cut into the san production run of tanks intended

for U.S. forces. After a long and troubled history of development and testing.

Abrams tank, named for a form commander in Vietnam, General Creighton W. Abrams, is being in ployed in the army. The 1984 military budget before Congress calls for producing 60 a month, for 5.3

The Bradley fighting verice named for General of the Armet Omar N. Bradley, the World Wi II commander, comes in two ver sions, an infantry personnel carris and a cavalry reconnaissance vehicle. The 1984 budget calls for producing 600 vehicles at a cost of \$838.3 million.

But the military officers said that having the Saudis buy the tanks might help overcome their danaged image and would provide additional information about how they performed in the desert. If in Sandis buy enough, that would also reduce the cost of each unit, the

try to show interest in buying the Abrams tanks. Switzerland was the first, and it has yet to decide between the M-1 and the West German-made Leopard tank.

U.S. military ties to Saudi Arabia have expanded steadily over the years, with about 5,300 Ame, cans related to the military for working there. Of those, 1,000 are in the military, including 500 fly and support four air fin-AWACS planes on continuous

# Fendi's Furs for Sheer Opulence

By Hebe Dorsey mai Herold Tribu

MILAN - The most frequent question at the Fendi fur show here Wednesday was "What is it?" Even familiar furs had a totally un-

Milan Fashions

known aspect. The next remark

This season marks the divorce from reason," said the Fendi press release. They can say that again, for people left the show knocked by its staggering opulence. It was back to czarist Russia, when much in today's world, it does not seem to faze Fendi's many fans, including Gloria Vanderbilt who collects them, and Diana Ross, who reportedly buys 12 of them

Karl Lagerfeld, image-maker extraordinaire, who designs for other houses besides Feudi, is obviously at his happiest with these furs. This is where his princely nature and his intense love of luxury can go unbridled. The Fendi-Lagerfeld team has revolutionized the fur industry and each season marks a bold step

This time, the extravagant look included coats down to the ankles and further fluffed up by a steady use of Mongolian lamb. "I love Mongolian lamb," Lagerfeld said later, "because it lends itself to the most extraordinary colorations." In his case, the most amazing was a combination of maroon with deep red drippings — "as if you'd eaten a chocolate with a cherry in it," Lagerfeld said.

Besides being big and opulent, the Lagerfeld look was also asymmetrical and a melange of the most improbable furs, such as sable with summer ermine. The asymmetry was carried out in the sleeve treatment, which ended up with a regular sleeve on one side, and a poncho flare on the other. This fur-on-fur treatment included big ruffled shawls, thrown over the shoulders

Lagerfeld also revived summer ermine—a fur associated with roy-als, notably Queen Mary of Eng-land. Besides the snowy, regal white he also showed a new shade of yellow, streaked with black. The Fendi furs' colors are so original that their secret is jealously kept and pelts are sent out of the country to be dyed. In addition to a chocolate brown

that darkened to the deepest maroon, Lagerfeld showed unusual powdered colors, including the palest of pinks. Fendi also offered more-practical models, such as a string of short, precious, evening jackets of broad black broadtail and mink, the mink worked into shiny and dull stripes.

"Fur is fun and not an investment," Lagerfeld likes to say and this was evident in his Mongolian lamb coats streaked black and white, as well as in such details as

funded abortions.

The appointment of the Roman Transsibenan

September 14 - 28, 1983; urovsk-!rkutsk-Novosibirsk-Moscow Dec. 25-Jan. 6, 1984 remlère - the «Winter Moscow-Lrkutsk For info, and booking: Intraflug Ltd CH-812: Forch-Zurich, Switzerland Tel. (01) 980 17 72, Telex 58474



Two of Lagerfeld's designs for Fendi, as shown in Milan

collars that extended down to the waist and doubled as a muff. With the same nonchalant hand, Fendi also offered the ultimate in luxury — coats with the fur inside and the leather outside.

The shows Wednesday were well patronized. Lagerfeld, who flew in by private plane, had hunch with aly's prime minister, while earlier spring. in the day, Mrs. Max Rabb, wife of the U.S. ambassador to Italy, flew in from Rome to see the Laura Biagiotti show. "Laura is such a dear friend," Mrs. Rabb said, "but I wished I could also do something to help American fashions."

angelic smile, she keeps delivering white winged dresses that look as if they are going to fly off any min-ute. She had them again this time, ute. She had them again this time, er showed not only long but y made of crisp black taffeta but the long skirts. The trend is likely to best moments of this collection were, as always, her cashmere.

Biagiotti is a powerhouse and queen of cashmere. She desiseveral collections, including a. called portrait one, put out by powerful Lanerossi group, and empire includes a spectacular c tle outside Rome, a new boutic in the Trump Tower in New Y. Mrs. Amintore Fanfani, wife of It- and a perfume to be launched

For behind her sweet exteri

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The collection that Claude M. tana, from Paris, designed Complice is only an appetizer it will sell. His earliest sporty no els were better than his turn-ofcentury champagne timics Laura Biagiotti is the guardian ropes of jet, but he injected significant fashion. With an life into the somber Milan sec with a bright poppy red. The m important point of the collection the fact that this influential desi continued in his Paris collec-

### Michigan Nun Is Given State Post **Despite Her Defiance of Prelate** Catholic mm, by Governor Jame J. Blanchard, may ultimately be de

LANSING, Michigan — The Michigan Senate confirmed Sister Agnes Mary Mansour on Wednesday as the state's welfare director, despite an archbishop's orders to her to resign from the job because of her refusal to repudiate state-

Her religious order, the Sisters of Mercy, said last week that she ca keep the job despite orders by Di troit's archbishop, Edmund C. S2a ka, to resign for failing to condens state funding of abortions for we

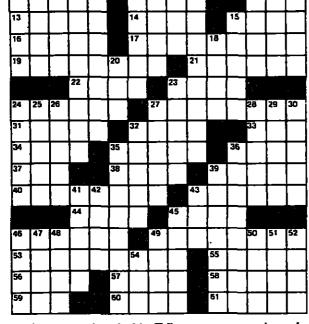
fare recipients. The 28-9 vote to confirm the nomination came after a hour of emotional debate.

cided in the Vatican.

During the Senate committee hearing Tuesday, Sister Agna Mary maintained her stand tha she personally opposes abortion but tolerates funding of the proce dure for poor women.

Sister Agnes Mary, the preside of Mercy College in Detroit, sa she was "very pleased" by the con-firmation. She has been acting d rector of the department since De

# **Question:** Four letters meaning two-for-one



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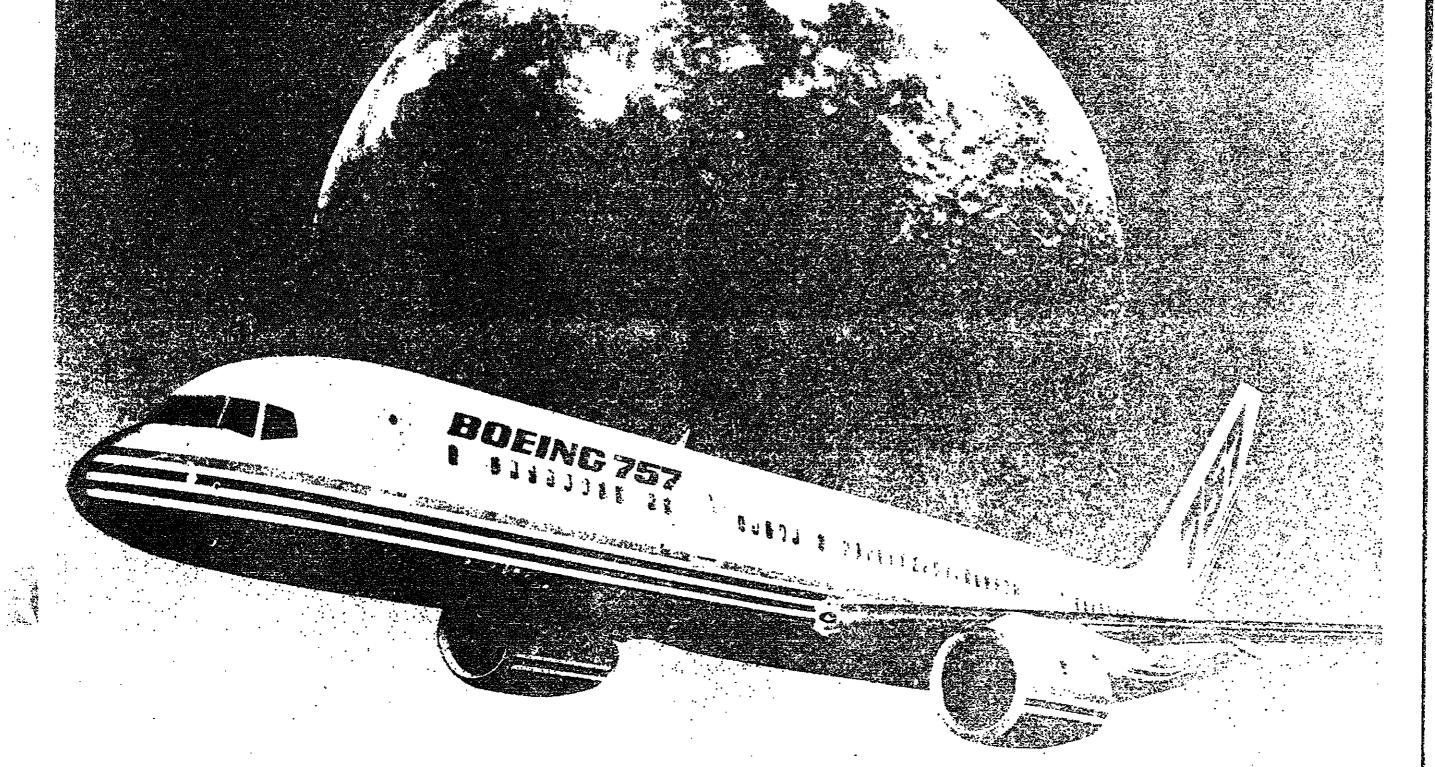
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### **Ethics in Government**

It strikes us, as we read the recurring accounts of alleged slips, slides and lapses of high administration officials, that something has been left out of their job training. They don't seem to have a very clear fix on the generally accepted standards of propriety for people in high government office.

Ignorance of the law, as we were all told early in life, is of course no excuse. But it's still the most popular explanation among officials who have been found using government staff for private purposes, hedging on financial disclosure forms or maintaining questionable ties with private firms. Rita Lavelle, for example, says that, while she knows better now, she never realized there was any impropriety in taking expensive lunches from firms involved in regulatory matters before the EPA.

Arthur Hull Hayes Jr., commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, expresses surprise about concern that there might have been any overlapping between fees and travel expenses from outside groups and reimbursement from his agency. Dr. Hayes says he appreciates "that some people in government are supposed to be cleaner than Caesar's wife and all the rest of it, but one also still has to live." By way of differentiating his case from those of others, he adds that, "quite honestly, my time in government is a hiatus."

Hiatus shmiatus - Dr. Hayes has got it all wrong. It is not some people in government who are supposed to be above suspicion. It's all of them. That is a condition the republic is not likely to attain in this millennium or per-

haps even the next. But it ought to be under-stood as the objective, and not just by the lifetime civil servant. It should be understood and embodied by the political appointees who are supposed to set the tone for government.

How do you get people, if not to think this way, at least to be clearly warned as to what the standards are and what is to be expected? Miss Lavelle points to an obvious remedy. When she came to government no one apparently bothered to tell her that EPA, like all the other agencies, has a detailed code of ethics and a designated official to assist in its interpretation. "It's typical of what happens to a lot of people when they come to Washington." she says. "You're not trained; you're not told how to conduct yourself."

For some it will be hard to believe that these basic modes of proper conduct are so exotic and obscure as to require special instruction. But let us grant that they may be, and then make sure that we eliminate the excuse.

No doubt some agencies already make a strong effort to see that appointed officials are aware of their obligations. But the practice is far from uniform. So it is up to the White House to see that all current incumbents are suitably educated and to set better procedures for the future. The time to make sure that appointees know what is expected of them is when they are being prepared for their confir-mation hearings. If they think they cannot "live" with the rules, that is the time for them to go live someplace else.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

### **Quango for Democracy**

Other Opinion

One of the Reagan administration's better ideas was to enlarge subsidies to foreign democrats and to take the operation out of the secret cupboard. It has already taken steps in that direction. But the project needs a less pedestrian name than Democracy Program

and a clearer charter of purpose.

For a name, we still prefer Quango for Democracy, borrowing the British term for Quasi-Autonomous Non-Governmental Organ. And it ought to be:

 Wholly divorced from the Reagan administration's "public diplomacy" campaign against the peace movement (composed mostly of democrats) in Western Europe. • Entirely separated from the \$65-million

fund for government agencies to arrange visits and training for leaders from (mostly less than democratic) Third World countries. • Clearly distinguishable from the CIA

fronts that used to do this kind of work, often well. The alternative in the modern world is a public foundation, managed by public figures who stand at different points of the democratic spectrum in the United States.

A year ago the administration seemed eager for just such a foundation and asked Allen

Coexistence in Zimbabwe

Mr. Mugabe must be aware that he is not

ruling Zimbabwe in a vacuum. There will be

further pressure in Britain, as in the United

States, for aid to be cut back if he cannot

reach a political compromise with the Nde-

bele. Repression is no alternative. He has

shown that he is capable of taking brave and

politically difficult decisions on the economic

front - the recent 20-percent devaluation, the

reduction of food-price subsidies and the

freezing of wages as part of an IMF-approved

austerity package must prove the point. Now

he must be equally forthright in tackling the

political crisis: He must restrain the hotheads

in his party who are calling for the "liquida-

tion" of ZAPU, and seek coexistence rather

than confrontation. Otherwise the prophets of

On Arms and Development

Is the form of communication commonly known as the North-South dialogue possible between countries at different stages of devel-

opment when the priority that should go to

The outlook is gloomy. Our planet, trans-

formed into an arena for the struggle for pow-

er, today has the nuclear capacity to destroy

itself 30 times over. More than \$600 billion is

invested in arms while more than a billion

phisticated weapons — as if development were

measured by the size of the military stockpile

people are condemned to absolute poverty.

development is given to a frantic arms race?

- The Financial Times (London).

doom will be proved right.

Weinstein, a Georgetown University historian, to design it. Officials like Bill Brock, President Reagan's trade representative, were to lead its board, sitting beside the likes of Lane Kirkland of the AFL-CIO, Senator Thomas Dodd, Richard Allen and the two major party chair-men. Mr. Weinstein is ready to seek a congressional charter and funding, preferably on three-year cycles to insulate the foundation from political pressure. It is hoped that private gifts will exceed the public support. Such public-private foundations have flour-

ished in West Germany. Because their programs are well-advertised, democrats in other countries can take their money without hidden conditions or embarrassment. Democrats in many places contend with left- or right-wing authoritarians who are well supplied by foreign patrons. As Mr. Reagan said in London a year ago, the democracies should not hesitate to support their friends, provided they do so openly and without ulterior purpose.

America's Quango for Democracy should

have nothing to do with propaganda for near-tern U.S. policies. When Mr. Reagan finally makes that distinction, it can proceed.

and the performance of the most advanced weapons. The arms industries in the West see

their order books filling up while basic materi-

The priority demanded by development im-

poses other decisions on us. Limitation of mil-

itary spending would undoubtedly make it

possible to release capital for massive invest-ment for the Third World. An arms tax could

also release funds to assist the poor countries.

The countries of the Third World must find a

solution to their development problem with-

stood, can pave the way for solidarity among

the poorer countries, it is possible to face up

to the various forms of imperialism by means

of a collective defense system of combined

forces, and thus Third World countries might

Assertion of the development priority over

- A.N. Sylla in Le Soleil (Dakar).

that of the arms race could help the world

Soviet Psychiatry: Unwanted

In this way nonalignment, properly under-

als are poorly quoted on the market.

out overlooking defense issues.

shake off the military mystique.

to live differently.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# The Geneva Challenge Is Still There

WASHINGTON — There is a danger that the West German elections will be misinterpreted in Washington as signaling that the troubles of the last year or so are past.

There will be a temptation to conclude that the United States should hold firm to its "zerooption" proposal in the Geneva talks with the Soviets on mid-range missiles - that is, insist that any agreement cannot stop short of banning all such missiles, in Ronald Reagan's words, "from the face of the Earth."

Holding firm would be a profound error, for a wide swath of Europeans view such a goal as unrealistic and thus as an obstacle to the gaining of whatever may indeed be achievable.

As Vice President George Bush found on his recent trip to Western Europe, the zero-option proposal gains little more than lip service from allies anxious to find some way to avoid accepting more nuclear weapons. Each West European leader put the point differently, but all were in accord: For America to convince Europeans it must now show real flexibility at the Geneva talks, lest Soviet propaganda again sweep the board, as it was doing before Mr. Bush's tour.

Spring is not far off, with its promise of active demonstrations in the Federal Republic against

U.S. missile deployments, vocally supported by the 27 new members of the Bundestag from the Greens party. Chancellor Helmut Kohl may have the votes, but translating them into a mandate for deployment is still a ticklish business. Equally important in most of Europe is a new

By Robert E. Hunter

undercurrent of distrust of America's capacity to lead the alliance. Memories of the fiasco of the planned-then-discarded neutron bomb under President Jimmy Carter are surprisingly fresh; so, too, are memories of incautious comments from Washington early in the Reagan administration about limited nuclear war. No matter that officials of the Reagan administration have kept quiet about such disturbing subjects for many months now. Perceptions in Europe about U.S. policy and attitudes always lag far behind.

Nor is the distrust merely over nuclear issues. European students of American debate are well aware of the currents of opinion, albeit limited, that call for reassessing the U.S. conventionalforce commitment to European security.

Lurking in the background are two factors that continually re-emerge: economic malaise that is blamed, fairly or not, on Washington's economic policies, and a growing divide across the Atlantic about the best means of managing East-West relations in general. Last year's dis-pute over the gas pipeline from Siberia was fi-nally settled, but a bitter aftertaste remains.

In short, the United States can no longer look at relations with Europe in terms of putting out occasional brushfires, or dismiss disagreement with the old adage that "Europeans want the United States to make the decisions so that they can bellyache about them."

Secretary of State George Shultz is quite

adept at mastering virtually anything to which he turns his hand: the gas pipeline one week, an Arab-Israeli peace proposal the next, salvaging relations with China the third. But he is only one man in a big administration, and U.S. policy toward Europe will require constant tending to

get through the coming difficult years.

There is as yet no effective means of integrating the various strands of U.S. policy as they affect the West European allies: to take economic decisions with an eye open to the hurricane that they can unleash on other economies, to advance a military policy that can be sustained in Congress for more than a year or two, and to develop policies toward the Soviet Union that merge confrontation where necessary with some cooperation where possible, as in arms control. The West German elections can be a turning

point. It should not, however, be a return to business as usual, in the belief that the United States is now home and dry on the nuclear issue. Rather, it should be a recognition that luck has again smiled on U.S. policy.

There must be new understanding that the fu-

ture of trans-Atlantic relations is uncertain, and that the United States cannot let itself fall so far behind again in its awareness of longer-range difficulties in the alliance.

The writer is director of European studies at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

# Reagan's Fatal Flaw: His Appointments

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan has never been very good at hiring or firing people. For a man who relies so much on his staff, he is almost recklessly casual about how he selects many of them, and remark-ably loyal to them when they stumble. This is his fatal flaw.

It is not an ideal way to run a government or anything else, but he is not likely to change, and this raises a question: What is the obligation of people like Secretary of Labor Raymond Donovan, Administrator Anne Burford at the Environmental Protection Agency, Secretary of the Inte-rior James Watt and Kenneth Adelman, nominated to head the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency?

They are all an embarrassment to the administration, and a barrier to the work they were appointed to do. Should they stick to their pride or, even if it's not their fault, resign and relieve Mr. Reagan of his mistakes in the interest of the nation? This is a hard and in some ways

even unfair question. Mrs. Burford is not in trouble at the Environmental Protection Agency because she de-fied the president's "protectionist" philosophy but because her agency supported it. She may have been clumsy in the administration of her department; still, she-was not the cause but the victim of Ronald

Reagan's preference for big business. Mr. Adelman is a more interesting and important case, because the control of nuclear weapons may be more

question facing Mr. Reagan in the last two years of his term. Mr. Adelman did not seek this job. He is an intelligent, experienced For-eign Service officer, with a written record of skepticism about making verifiable arms control compromise with Moscow. At his first confirmation session with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, his response to questions led the committee to vote

full Senate that it do the same. This means that there will now be a long debate on the Senate floor about nuclear arms control in general, and incidentally about Mr. Adel-man, who will not be there to defend himself - just when the administra-tion and the Senate need to concentrate not on Mr. Adelman but on nu-

against him and recommend to the

clear arms control policy. Time now is important. The West German elections are over, the Russians, in their usual clumsy way, tried to scare the West Germans into isolationism and pacifism and lost. The U.S. presidential election is coming up, when rational discussion of the arms race will not be easy.

The election victory of Chancellor Helmut Kohl in West Germany is not an invitation to Mr. Reagan to stick to his present "zero-zero" nuclecritical than any other foreign policy ar policy, but to get back to Geneva



A few suggestions for future appointments.



So there may be only a few weeks with a compromise policy. Mr. Adelor months now for Mr. Reagan and man is an accidental player in this Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, to drama, and he could go on insisting adjust to the facts and get down to that he should be confirmed by the serious negotiations at Geneva for the control of nuclear weapons.

Senate as the president's nuclear go. He needs the confidence of labor from Congress. Equally predictible union leaders to encourage the recontrol of nuclear weapons. bate; but even if he won, in the end he would lose, for he would be crippled in the eyes of the Senate, the allies and the Russians.

The people who come forward to serve the government, or are chosen to do so, have a difficult role to play. Some of them get in trouble, not by their own mistakes or intention but for reasons often beyond their control. The question, therefore, is what they should do when they find themselves in this situation.

I think they should resign, even if the problem is not their fault. If Mr. Donovan at the Labor Denartment has lost the confidence of the labor leaders of the country, as he obviously has: if Mrs. Burford has lost control of the EPA, as she obviously has; and if Mr. Adelman has lost the confidence of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, as he obviously

has, they should thank the president for his "loyalty," and in loyalty to the country go home.

struction and productivity of American industry. He needs, and the country needs, the support of the educational community, the scientific community, the environmentalists. And particularly he needs confidence in the people he appoints to deal with the control of nuclear weapons.

This he does not have now within his own party. Even his best friends wonder why he tolerates Mr. Donovan, Mrs. Burford and Mr. Watt, and why he insists on a battle for Mr. Adelman, whom he scarcely knows. He does so, obviously, because he's

a nice guy who doesn't know who to hire or fire. But when, for whatever reason, they get in trouble, shouldn't they get out when they are a menace to the purposes they came to serve, and give the president a chance to make a new beginning? The New York Times

# Development Policy: Debt Is a Political Choice

The decision of Soviet doctors to withdraw from the World Psychiatric Association is a were analyzed for what it really is: a political choice as well as a nortacit admission that they know where they're

no longer welcome. Since the Soviets' despicable misuse of psychiatry hasn't got any better since it was first condemned by the association 12 years ago, expulsion this summer was likely. So all they did by resigning was beat their colleagues to the punch.

improved even slightly. If Russian citizens disagree with those who are enslaving them and say so - they're considered insane. - The Boston Herald.

The requirements of national defense, although a convenient pretext, cannot justify Sadly, the Soviet withdrawal won't make a this frenzied arms race. whit of difference to the heroic dissidents im-Following the trail blazed by the most wideprisoned and subjected to harsh treatment in ly differing forms of imperialism, the poor countries have undertaken to spend the little Russia's mental hospitals. Their lot won't be they earn from exports on the purchase of so-

### FROM OUR MARCH 10 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Carnival Leaves Its Mark

MADRID - Reports from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, tell of indignation against a chemist named Francisco Alonzo. During the recent carnival the chemist consented to paint on a man's face a large green fly. This proved to be a popular success, for many other revelers called at the chemist's shop and had their foreheads, cheeks or noses adorned with green images of birds, flies and rabbits. After the carnival, however, the wearers of the decorations discovered that no soap was strong enough to remove the paint. A local expert declares that the method is the same as used by the Indians for tattooing purposes. The noble Canary citizens will have to wear their green pictures the rest of their lives.

PHILIP M. FOISIE

CARL GEWIRTZ

WALTER WELLS ROBERT K, McCABE SAMUEL ABT

### 1933: Roosevelt Controls Banks

WASHINGTON - In an atmosphere resembling wartime, Congress (yesterday) within the short space of six hours acted with unprecedented speed and passed emergency legislation giving President Roosevelt dictatorial powers to direct the nation's banking system. President Roosevelt, after a day of tenseness and confusion, extended indefinitely the national banking holiday which was due to end at midnight. All of the terms of Sunday's proclamation which brought every bank in the country under [ederal control were part of the executive order, including the embargo on gold. Wall Street united in approving the vig-

orous course of action outlined by President Roosevelt for dealing with the banking crisis. JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairma KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen LEE W. HUEBNER, Publish ROLAND PINSON Editor RENE BONDY

France, Telephone 747-1265, Telex 612718 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris. Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

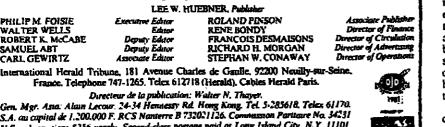
Gen. Mgr. Asia: Alain Lecour. 24-34 Hennessy Rd. Hong King, Tel. 5-285618, Telex 61170.

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U.S. subscription: \$256 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

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mal stage of economic development. Latin American countries that took the lead in the debt race consistently implemented policies conducive to the current crists. Mexico is the best example of a

country that undertook two policies that eventually clash: heavy government expenditures causing inflation, with simultaneous heavy borrowing from abroad. Inflation resulted in devaluations that brought the country to practical default.

In practice, a country like Mexico has two options for securing funds; by attracting foreign capital in the form of private investment, and by borrowing on international financial markets. In recent years Mexico has systematically favored the latter. Cer-tain idiosyncrasies of Mexican politics account for this dubious choice.

First, Mexico's long tradition of nationalism makes foreign investors suspect. Their presence is often interpreted as an infringement of national sovereignty. (President Lázaro Cardenas relied on this argument as main justification for the nationalization of oil production in 1938.) Borrowing is preferred to foreign investment because it is perceived to be the lesser threat to independence.

Second, the Mexican state itself has been the economic agent most in need of funds. Despite this necessity. the Mexican authorities have continuously failed to reform the ineffective taxation system. Instead the goverument increased the number of bureaucrats and put many spheres of economic activity under state control; every year it sank greater amounts of money into the growing bureaucracy and into mismanaged state-owned firms. The combination of these two policies hindered the healthy expansion of the private sector, thereby reducing its efficiency, Borrowing, a normal liability of development, became a vital need as a result of disorderly and cumber-

some government actions. In the end

By Gail Lusby

scheduling program ever undertaken. The current crisis throws a new light on the problem. It shows that borrowing can infringe on the inde-pendence so cherished by Mexican rulers, at least as much as foreign investment. In addition, a borrowing strategy cannot be implemented for political reasons only but must take economic realities into account.

CONFERENCE ON AGING

A first step in resolving the crisis is for Latin American countries, and Mexico in particular, to recognize at last the imperatives that accompany indebtedness. Most obvious, a loan has to be paid back. Then, and this is achieve income distribution. Unforprobably the most delicate issue, inflation must be curbed in order to avoid devaluations.

Mexico was forced to ask for a mora-torium and seek the largest re-spend and to intervene in the economy. President José López Portillo's nationalization of the banks last September is the best illustration of the government's incoherent policies, The move put under state control one of the few remaining bastions of private entrepreneurship.

For those partisans of government intervention who don't buy the eco-nomic arguments, the Mexican social reality might make them think twice. The political justification for gov-

ernment intervention in Mexico, as in most developing countries, has been that only government can tunately, inflation resulting from government expenditures has further impoverished the have-nots. Con-The Mexican government never ac-knowledged that these constraints minished by half in 1981-82, in

inverse proportion to price increases. Far from improving the situation, price controls discouraged producers.

Plummeting commodity prices and Plan for the Caribbean area. declining international trade account for only part of the debt crisis. Government mismanagement, erratic pol-icies and corruption are other factors.

ruptcy and social turmoil President Miguel de la Madrid needs to reduce could not resist the allure of the pres-ry, we are the last domino," idency. They used every excuse to in-

crease their power and the govern-ment's stranglehold on the country.

specializing in Latin American offairs. She contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune

# Once More -A Game of **Dominoes**

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON - Proceed to the blackhoard, the Reagal administration regularly tells its critics, and write 100 times: El Salvador is NOT Vietnam.

Consider it done. They speak Spanish in El Salvador. It is 1,000 miles from Key West, caught up 10 3 chain of contiguous nations which lead to the Rio Grande his compred lead to the Rio Grande his chapped quarters could not accommodate 10,000 U.S. troops, let aline vier to mam's half million, even it aims to the country of the leader of garrison towns that the advisor of the leader of the lead believe the government of the United States when it maintains says that an increase in the number of B.S. mil-tary advisers, and some expension of their activities, will not evolve into

an actual combat role. Even so, there remains a chilling resemblance — not between the cract natures or the likely dimensions of the El Salvador and Viennan ponflicts, but between the mind see the strategic concepts and the language of the policy-makers then and now.

When President Reagan seeks to assure us that there are strict limits on the level and character of the U.S. on the terra and changed in El Sabador, all the while putting almost neglition the threat to U.S. national sourty, and when in the same breath he insists that "there is no paralle what soever with Vietnam." he seem to be innocent of any sense of the Vienam

echo in what he is saying.

He seems to be massive of the extent to which his administration's policy, as presented in recent days in a sudden outburst of public statements and White House leaks as Farly Vietnam: a little more of this, a little more of that, in response to our side's losses and the other side's gains, all carefully calibrated to make protracted conflict politically tolerable at home while at the same time It is not hard to figure out what

brought some of this on. It is foreign aid appropriations time and the Reagan administration appears to be seeking a giant increase in aid to El Salvador — although in fact it is seeking only to get the money it failed to get in the last-ministration ble of last year's lame duck session. plus roughly the same total, in citess of \$80 million, for military aid in the coming fiscal year.

Still, it looks to congressional critics like a high price to pay for a war effort that has nothing to show for itself after two years.

Mr. Reagan has two more years to So there is predictable resistance offensive. The "domino theory" is back in vogue and the ambassa the United Nations, Jeane Kirk patrick, is back from a whirtwind on the spot inspection of the "dominoes" with some pretty hairy analyses of the communist menace.

Never mind that Central American government leaders are military-oriented and can be counted on to recommend more military assistance: being a "domino" isn't all bad if you get hazardous-duty pay. From Am-bassador Kirkpatrick, moreover, you don't have to listen to lectures about human rights and social reforms.

The Reagan administration is no dealing only in sticks. A carrol of sorts has been dangled in the propect of free elections in Dece four months earlier than expected. Mrs. Kirkpatrick, who also firmly

rejects any Vietnam parallel ha come up with a nobler analog the Marshall Plan. She would have the United States take the initiative in a regional economic-aid program for Central America. The idea is hard to fault as

that the administration is prepared to make the kind of fight that would be As it happens, however, the domi

nant theme of the Reagan adminis-tration is hard-nosed and largely mil-To save his country from bank-uptcy and social turmoil President president himself. There is no reason to believe that he sees the Central the weight of government. Revitaliz-ing the Mexican economy requires eatly than he saw it in the course of ently than he saw it in the course of fighting old habits of government in-terference, corruption and escapism.

Mr. de la Madrid's predecessors

Mr. de la Madrid's predecessors It was Lyndon Johnson in the lat

rease their power and the government's stranglehold on the country.

The writer is a free-lance journalist

Francisco, with local stops along the provider in land on the same and the provider in land the government of the land t way in Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines. The more things chaings The Washington Post

1 L

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Armies, Bombs, Talk Regarding "If Europe Wants a 'Moral Defense It Must Be Prepared

to Pay for It" (IHT, Feb. 17): William Pfaff comes to the conclusion that, painful as it may be, the solution to European defense problems is to re-create a conventional defense able to deter conventional attacks. I am afraid he is confused about the essential purpose of con-

ventional armies. That purpose is to win wars. Armies have proved to be a poor deterrent when it comes to preventing wars. This point speaks for itself.

If nowadays there is so much talk about deterrence, it is because of the bomb. A nuclear exchange would leave no winning side; those who make the decision to go to war would be obliterated with everyone else. Some deterrent!

PHILIPPE de LIEDEKERKE.

Mr. Pfaff says the re-introduction of a program to increase conventionforces "would be expensive and unpopular." His emphasis is entirely too economically oriented. A citizen, whether he has money in his pocket or not, will always have a conscience. For a defense of Europe as described in NATO treaties to be understood as "moral," weapons and lives must be left out of it. But discussions over a bargaining table do not sacrifice lives. And verbal communication has a second advantage

> A.D. SCHLAGENHAUFF. Würzburg, West Germany.

The Quote in Context

— it costs less.

Regarding the news report "French Left Denounces U.S. Coverage of Par. is Meeting" (IHT. Feb. 19): This Reuters story "quotes" the Paris daily Le Matin as follows: "Others produce cocoa and phosphates. We [in France] produce litcrature and art. Just as in gastronomy, we are the first, or at least we affect to believe so."

So that your readers will not find in this phrase a 1,002d reason to hate the French, I invite you to put the quote back into its context.

Le Matin wrote: "Mais il faut bien admettre que sur le chapitre de la cul-

ture, nous sommes très susceptibles. Passe encore que l'on critique l'absence de dynamisme de nos entreprises ou notre manque de propreté, mais nous sommes les premiers producteurs de culture du monde. Pour d'autres, c'est le cacao et le phosphate. Nous c'est la littérature, l'art. Comme en gastronomie, nous sommes les premiers ou, du moins, nous affectons de le croire."

was intended as self-mockery becomes pitiful boasting.

J.L. MALAUSSENA Vaucresson, France.

### Nixon's Advantage

Regarding the book review of There Are Alligators in Our Sewers" (IIIT. March 2): Yes, to say Richard Nixon could approach Red China because of his anti-communist background is indeed questionable. Berier to Say Richard Nixon was the fast path dent since World War II not in have to worry about Richard Nixon.

G. ROBERT HUME

### London's Ice Water-

Regarding "Storm Waters Test Bor rier in Thames" (IHT, March 1) This report states that the melions By shortening the paragraph you deform Le Matin's thought. What was intended as self-morkers has a self-morkers. rate of increase seems enounced high. How about a second opinion? JACK ZAGAR

Stavenger, Norway

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THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1983

A SPECIAL REPORT

# **Growth of Exports** Aids Revitalization Of Industrial Sector

By San Gilbert

ISTANBUL — After nearly three years of a stringent austerity program. Turkish businessmen still are stringgling to cope with the constraints of an unfavorable domestic climate.

The stabilization plan begun early in 1980 to deal with the country's impending bankruptcy has been successful, bringing a significant improvement to the balance of payments deficit, slashing inflation from over 100 percent to about 35 percent and allowing a return to positive growth, 43 percent in 1981 and about 45 percent in 1982.

Largely because of re-utilization of idle capacity, greater energy availability, reduced labor strife and increased imports of raw materials, industrial production improved in 1981 by 7.3 percent. But for the industrial sector, most of the improvement has come from an imprecedented boom in exports. In 1981, exports grew by 62 percent, and exports, having expanded by another 27 percent in the first nine months of last year, were expected to reach over \$6 billion for 1982.

By using tax and credit incentives and easing bureaucratic constraints, encouragement of exports has been a major thrust of the stabilization program. Ending years of a policy of import substitution, the program seeks to force the country's traditionally highly protected manufacturing industry to look for new markets outside Turkey. The program also has been designed to reverse old state socialism policies and strengthen the

private sector, which represents about 60 percent of Turkish industry.

The push toward export-led growth has been so successful that in 1981 exports of industrial goods rose in value by 119 percent and for the first time overtook agricultural products in the share of total exports. But at the same time the home economy has continued to shrink.

Domestic demand, kept depressed by the government's vigorous tight-money, anti-inflationary policies, has restricted recovery by companies not able to make the switch to exports. While textiles, cement, margarine and parts of the chemical industry are working at more than 90-percent capacity, other sectors like construc-tion, capital goods and consumer durables are sluggish. In addition, overall investment has been low, the inefficient operation of the State Economic Enterprises has continued to drain financial resources away from

the private sector and scarce credit and sky-high interest rates remain a Nurallah Gezgin, president of the Istanbul chamber of industry, said: "This adaptation to exports could really be called the Turkish miracle." He described as "unbelievable" and as "a mystery" the capacity of most Turkish companies to survive despite the unhappy combination of low profit margins and tight credit.

However, companies are deeply troubled by eash flow problems that have been aggravated by crippling foreign loan repayments. The shortage of operating capital and the need to repay loans, which were sharply increased by the drastic de facto devaluation of the Turkish lira during (Continued on Following Page)



# New Constitution Is Written With Safeguards for Stability

By Sinan Fisek

ANKARA - Before the Nov. 7 referendum on Turkey's new constitution, a favorite pastime in this Turkish capital — which eats, drinks and breathes politics — was to bet on the percentage of votes for and against the document.

Most liberal and opposition circles predicted a 40-60 split — the ratio with which the 1961 constitution was accepted. Most independent observers believed about 70 percent of the votes would be white "yes" bulletins. General Kenan Evren, who became the elected president when the constitution was accepted, told newsmen during a campaign trip that he expected undeclared civil war that claimed ne 20 percent of the bulletins to be blue "no" votes. Most in the days preceding the 1980 coup. of the newsmen thought he was being overly optimis-

The final count was beyond the expectations of ing both to the right and to the left, who had been Turkey's military rulers. With more than 90 percent arrested while allegedly waging a campaign by mail voter participation, and with nearly 91 percent of the

through a bloodless predawn coup on Sept. 12, 1980,

was legitimized by popular vote. In retrospect, it is difficult to understand why the generals chose the methods they did in submitting eir constitution to a referendum.

They banned all campaigns against the proposed constitution, but General Evren personally went on a nationwide tour to praise the document His campaign was predictable, based mainly on reminding the population of the threat of communism and of "the dark days of the past," a reference to the undeclared civil war that claimed nearly 30 lives a day

Critics of the regime complained bitterly; newspa-pers ran photographs of a group of 50 youths, belongvhile allegedly waging a campaign by mail (Continued on Following Page)

# Returning to Democracy: Process Under Way, but Clouded by Uncertainties

By Axel Krausc

ANKARA - Around 20 million Turks overwhelmingly approved a new constitution in a referendum vote last November that provides for the re-establishment of a parliamentary democracy. They also elected General Kenan Evren, the country's leader, to a seven-year term as president. He has promised general

Largely as a result, the outlook is for continuing stability in Turkey. But it will be increasingly shaped, and challenged, by emerging political parties and leaders, including critics of the present military leadership, as well as by how Turkish business and union leaders and the economy respond to the nation's fu-

Many leading Turkish personalities and observers foresee heightened political tensions emerging over the next few months. Mumtaz Soysal, a leading authority on constitutional law and a former vice president of the human rights group Amnesty International, said recently that restrictions on political dissent in the constitution, particularly those affecting parties and trade unions, could create what he termed "a crisis of participation" as those groups seek a greater role in the nation's political life.

The editor of one of Turkey's leading newspapers, who declined to be identified, commented that Turkey was heading into "a guided democracy." He said it will take several months to assess how a new multiparty system and electoral laws now being drafted will be

But he quickly added: "The generals are still very much in control and the constitution is very restric-tive, so whether we have political détente or turmoil will depend on how they manage things from now on. But one thing is certain - political life will start to

chances were very slight that Turkey would lapse into the terrorism that gripped the nation until General United States, yet we will have a different system, and Evren took power in a bloodless coup on Sept. 12, it will be democratic — though it seems unbelievable

Addressing the nation on Nov. 12, 1982, the president said his election meant Turkey had irrevocably "condemned anarchy, terror and separatism." But he also warned that preparations for the general elections could be postponed in the event of "an important development," which he did not identify but which appeared to mean the resurgence of terrorist activities. Martial law remains in effect throughout Turkey, although the nationwide curfew has been lifted. Strikes still are banned, and newspapers, the statecontrolled radio and television have continued operating under strict military controls. Also banned are former premiers Suleyman Demirel and Bulent Ecevit, who opposed the constitution that bans them, and roughly 100 other former political leaders from participating actively in Turkey's political life for 10 years.

State Minister Ilhan Oztrak, a government spokesman, said during an interview in Ankara: "I agree there is no political life in Turkey today, but there will be once we have completed preparations for establish-ing new political parties. We have been close to civil war here not so long ago, so certain restrictions must remain in force."

Mr. Oztrak and other ministers said that at least two parties, conservative and leftist, would be allowed to function once the new 400-seat parliament is estabshed. They said the number might be expanded to



General Evren

four or five. "But no extremist parties will be al-

lowed." one minister said. Commenting on Mr. Soysal's warning of emerging tensions under the constitution. Orhan Aldikacti, pro-fessor of law and chairman of the constitutional com-mittee of the Consultative Assembly, which is drafting the new laws, said, "Yes, there will be tensions and we have placed restrictions on the press. left and right-

wing extremists, and Demirel and Ecevit. Along with other knowledgeable observers, the editor, high-ranking Turkish government officials and business leaders agreed in recent interviews that the Aldikacti told an American visitor that "this is not the

> Mr. Demirel and Mr. Ecevit have avoided meeting with visiting foreign journalists on the grounds that they did not want to appear to be openly criticizing military government under prevailing martial law. (Continued on Following Page)

### BASIC DATA

Population: 47 million.

Total civilian employment: 14.6 million. Inflation (September, 1982): 29.7 percent. Gross national product (1981): \$50.7 bil-

Foreign currency reserves (August, 1982):

Imports (January/October, 1982): \$6.9 billion.

Exports (January/October, 1982) \$4.4 billion

Exchange rate (Feb. 22, 1983): \$1 = 192.15 lira.

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# New Constitution Is Written With Safeguards for Stability

(Continued from Preceding Page)

against the constitution. Jurists throughout Turkey - including many who worked on the draft said the document was far from

"There may be one or two articles that don't fit in with the general rules of democracy." said Prof. Orhan Aldikacti, chairman of the Consultative Assembly's Constitutional Committee, which drafted the document.

"All individual freedoms exist as they do in Western constitutions." he said. "in fact, it is almost identical with the previous Turkish con-stitution — the only difference is that certain points that were unclear in the 1961 document are now

Mr. Aldikacti's critics rejected this explanation. "The freedoms are there alright," said one, "but there is a 'yes, but... clause attached to every one of them."

pression have been separated." This is interpreted as meaning that,

"There are a few extreme limitasaid in an interview shortly before the referendum. "But these are to protect democracy and to prevent the publication of military and state secrets.

He cited the series published a few years ago by the now-banned leftist daily Aydinlik, which included reports purportedly from the Turkish Secret Service that mentioned torture of political prisoners, human rights violations and the activities of state- organized

agents-provocateurs." According to the constitution, officials now will be able to prevent the distribution of newspapers if they decide that the papers con-tain material, which falls under the omnipresent category of a "threat to the state."

But preventing the distribution of newspapers. Prof. Aldikacti said, would not be a form of cen-"Freedom of thought," Prof. Al-dikacti said, "and freedom of ex-However, journalists risk prosecution along with editors if the article

the state," expressing the thought becomes a criminal offense. "that the articles concerning the press are open to discussion."

He also said the constitution's tions on the press," Prof. Aldikacti articles could be amended if the parliament elected next fall decides

Prof. Aldikacti rejected claims that the document he helped prepare was pleasing to the right-wing. "I was criticized more by the right-wing than by the left," he

And he said that, contrary to what its critics said, the constitution "limits relations with the armed forces," because it restricts the proclamation of martial law to periods of "mobilization or civil

Although it came under heavy fire from former politicians, legal experts and, in a rare show of harmony, almost the entire press corps, the constitution was approved by the electorate.

Charges that the one-sided pubicity influenced voters, that the envelopes used in the referendum were transparent and that the blue "no" bulletins could be seen were either false or unconvincing.

surprise, because, for the first time, voter participation was obligatory. and non-participants ran the risk of losing their electoral rights for

five years and of being prosecuted.

The massive vote in favor of the back to democracy." document is not as easy to explain. Some Turks say the voters had no choice. "General Evren put the matter very clearly," one Turkish observer said, "He said, 'either you vote for the constitution, or you if the thought falls under the defi-uition of "constituting a threat to "I admit." Prof. Aldikacti said, in the country's history — was no you are happy with the present time, and it figured that it would

ent regime to continue. The voters now, and hope for change later."
would have years of General Evren before them anyway, so they decided to at least have him on the road

A Western diplomat in Ankara put it less bluntly: "The Turkish electorate is much more mature and politically aware today than it was, say, 20 years ago," he said, "It knows that this is the only constitu-

state of affairs and want the pres- be wiser to roll with the punch

The ferry embarcation docks at Istanbul. The area is usually jammed with crowds.

Another diplomat believed General Evren's personality had much to do with the result. "General Evren," he said, "was criticized when he put his election to the presiden-cy on the same ballot as the constitution. Everybody thought he was using the constitution to push his way to power. It was just the opposite. He put his personality on the line, and used his immense popularity to push the constitution

It is impossible to know how many Turks may have supported the constitution as drafted, in order not to risk a return to the chaos

prison, according to his friends.

"Every country has its particu-larities," Prof. Aldikacti said. "The West is talking about Turkey without knowing anything about it."

Prof. Halil Ibrahim Karal, a member of the Constitutional Committee, was much harsher. In reply to criticism about the military regime in Ankara by Turkey's European allies in NATO, he said: They didn't seem to mind Salazar's Portugal, nor the colonels' junta in Greece. There are deep cultural, historic reasons for the West's dislike of Turkey."

Another member of the Consultative Assembly, Namik Kemal Yolga, a former Turkish ambassador to Moscow, agreed: "The Crusader mentality is not yet dead

Returning to Democracy:

Process Is Under Way

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Mr. Yolga added: "The difference here from the West is that this constitution aims to set up a democracy that will ensure the survival of the state - of a state under

And to placate critics, another member of the assembly, who asked not to be named, said the row over the new constitution was

"This should be seen only as a temporary document," he said. "Say good for about 10 years — by the end of which Turkey should be

# Banking System Troubled by Business Sector Debts

Special to the IHT was geared to high demand and ISTANBUL—The biggest head-cheap loans and based its strategy ache of the Turkish banking system is a growing avalanche of bad debts arising from the business community's growing inability to settle its bank obligations.

Figures on past due obligations

— loans that creditors are unable to settle on maturity - are a closely guarded secret. However, the ratio is said to range between 20 and 50 percent for most banks.

The problem has its roots in a combination of depressed domestic demand for goods and services and banks' high cost of funds in 1980 - the last good year in which the sector's overall declared profits grew by some 130 percent - when the government freed interest rates on borrowing. Banks raced to cap-ture deposits by offering higher and higher interest. In a very short period interest on time deposits more than doubled to 50 percent. The lending rate shot up to an average 80 percent outside categories (like exports) that received govern-

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on the presumption that both would never end," said Gungor Uras, leading economist of the Sabanci Group. "In industry, for instance, in 1981 capital accounted for an average 17 percent of funds and loans 83 percent. Inflation wiped out this meager capital while increasing demand for loans which were no longer cheap. Industry's demand for loans grew while, because of recession, demand for its products fell. Overnight it was

The sector's problems were aggravated by the collapse of Kastelli, the country's biggest money bro-ker, in June 1981. This led to a run on some banks that the central

an entirely different ballgame."

ent subsidy.

Trade and industry in Turkey

was reduced to 10 percent from 15 percent and reserve assets on deposit with the central bank to 25 percent from 30 to 35 percent.

According to one calculation, this reduced banks' cost of funds to 40 percent from 50 percent and the net resultant earning of the bank-ing sector was 45 billion lira. Observers are divided on the

adequacy of these measures to save the banking sector from crisis. Mr. Uras believes that the reduction in the cost of funds will help the banks enormously, allowing

them to start making profits again. Others, however, believe that the problems of the banks are a reflecbank promptly stemmed by pump- tion of the problems of business ing huge sums of money into the and industry, which, they maintain, The government also have not been lightened by the Depromised reforms to rationalize cember measures: the cost of borrowing remains as high as ever.

between 10 and 5 percent accord- sures are a vain attempt to change ing to maturity. The liquidity ratio the reflection without touching the

Whatever their adequacy, most observers agree that the December measures are a step in the right direction. They need, they say, however, to be supplemented by mea-sures that the banks themselves must take in order to streamline and modernize their operations, which are generally overstaffed and burdened with too many branches, and modernize their lending techniques, which are obsolete.

Some banks have started moving in this direction. Akbank and Ottoman Bank are among the larger banks that followed a prudent lending policy, which enabled them to sail on an even keel in the post-1980 environment when bad debts

started hurting the sector.

Among the smaller banks, Interbank (Uluslararasi Endustri Ve Ti-Measures were announced in "A bank is as strong as its cus-December last year to reduce the tomer or the sector it is financing." lower to reduce the tomer or the sector it is financing. 1982 with increased profits. Intercost of funds, Interest rates were said a foreign banker. "You cannot bank concentrated two years ago

banks. Rates were brought down flecting. The government's mea- whose loans are self-liquidating. Interbank's deposits, according to Erol Aksoy, the manager, doubled to 45 billion lira and profits trebled

to 1.5 billion lira (before tax). Foreign banks, like American Express and Citibank, also made gains. These banks concentrated on bonding of Turkish contractors or export-prefinancing, the two most profitable businesses in Tur-

These examples demonstrate that banking in Turkey can be profitable in the most difficult cirrumstances and are indicative of a trend. Most observers believe that the banking sector is in the process of a metamorphosis and that in the course of this decade circumstances will force it to adopt modern management techniques.

# **Industry: Key Role** Of Exports

(Continued from Preceding Page) the past three years, have forced many companies to capitalize loans, sell assets or take in new partners.

Many companies also have scaled down operations. At present. Mr. Gezgin said, manufacturers of wools and synthetic fabrics and some consumer durables are running on a cash-from-sales basis with a severe reduction of stocks. Two major private companies. Guney Sanayii, a textile firm in Adana and Asilcelik, a producer of specialized steels, have been so crippled by the cash crisis that government-sponsored rescue opera-tions have been required. Mehmet Yazar, head of the Ankara chamber of industry, said that while those are two isolated cases, "others will soon be lining up" if the situation is not eased.

Turgut Ozal, former deputy prime minister and the architect of Turkey's economic austerity pro-gram, has never been particularly mpathetic to businessmen's complaints. In November, in an interview in Ankara, he repeated his favorite advice to Turkey's capitalstarved businessmen, saving they should "sell their villas." Mr. Ozal believes the record shows that the explosion of Turkish imports is just at the beginning and said that "all business involves risks and Turkish

ousinessmen must accept that." However, Turkey's current administrators appear somewhat more flexible. In late November, following a meeting chaired by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, the government agreed to two of the businessmen's major demands: a reassessment of assets in view of inflation and devaluation to bring values up to current prices and to liven up the capital market and a nominal penalty, a tax of one per-cent, for revised 1981 disclosure of wealth declarations to allow businessmen to bring back into the system previously undeclared assets.

And if interest rates remain discouragingly high, in mid-December the government took some steps to bring down borrowing costs, reducing interest on both 6-month and 12-month maturity deposits by 5 percent and setting a 20-percent limit on sight deposits.

The high cost of money, in part a result of an inefficient, antiquated banking system, is a major concern of Turkey's businessmen. A broad banking reform is under discus-

However, most Turkish businessmen appear inclined to pa-tience. Ali Kockman, head of TU-SIAD, the Turkish industrialists' and businessmen's association. said: "Economic stability is in the interest of the entire country, not merely of the businessmen." He said that for the foreseeable future bottlenecks will continue, but, he added, if Turkey wants full eco-nomic recovery "there is no alter-native" to the stabilization proWestern newsmen, and he does not want to return to Both men are known to be profoundly shaken by the government's decision to exclude them and others

going into permanent retirement," said a well-placed source who knows them both. The U.S. administration of President Ronald Reagan and several West European governments, no-tably West Germany, have expressed guarded opti-mism about the new constitution, emphasizing that they were hopeful that the return to a parliamentary

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Mr. Ecevit has been jailed several times for voicing his

criticisms of the government during interviews with

from political life. They also plan to help shape the

establishment of their former parties. "Neither one is

system would not be interrupted. A senior NATO ambassador in Ankara described the constitution as "minimally liberal," and said be has warned the military leaders that any major delays ild trigger renewed o Washington and within the European Community, even though aid packages in both the U.S. capital and in Brussels are now being processed after considerable

returning to democracy, and that if they do not, it could affect public opinion and Congress regarding

continuing aid programs." The Reagan administration recently proposed sub-stantially increasing its military and civilian aid to Turkey from the present total of \$752 million to \$934 million in 1984. And the German Bundestag recently approved resuming its bilateral aid, totalling 413 million Deutsche marks.

Turkey will require substantial financial aid in the military and civilian sectors for the next several years, according to Western analysts. Annual disbursements now total roughly \$1.5 billion from governmentbacked medium- and long-term credits, including those being provided by or through the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and

The Turkish economy is performing relatively well, despite an annual inflation rate of around 30 percent and rising unemployment, which last year averaged around 18 percent of Turkey's labor force of roughly 18 million persons. Gross national product rose by 4 percent last year and exports expanded by 25 percent.

The deficit of the current account in the balance of payments fell to around \$1 billion this year from \$2 billion in 1981, according to recent estimates com-piled by the Paris-based OECD. They are on the right track," a senior OECD official said, adding that was encouraged by the estimate that the deficit will fall to around \$500 million this year.

The official and other Western experts noted that largely as a result. Turkey has been getting favorable reactions from governmental export credit agencies in Europe and the United States, as well as private

banks, for new financing.

But questions are looming among the international agencies regarding how effectively Turkey will meet its debt capital repayments, which climbed from \$585 million in 1981 to \$750 million in 1982 and will reach \$920 million this year, according to Turkish. OECD

When a previously negotiated delay in payments expires in 1985, however, Turkey's repayments will jump sharply to roughly \$1.6 billion annually, according to OECD estimates. "1985 will be a crunch year and whether they make it or not, will depend on how their exports perform and how effectively they manage the economy." said a senior Western analyst.

Meanwhile, probing and critical questioning over the nation's economic leadership is continuing in business and banking circles in Ankara and Istanbul since the resignation last July of Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who also was the architect of Turkey's economic austerity program.

Most of Mr. Ozal's key responsibilities were split between Adnan Baser Kafaoglu, the finance minister; Prime Minister Bulend Ulusu and Yildirim Akturk, head of the state planning organization and one of Mr. Ozal's former key aides,

The chairman of one of Turkey's largest companies said: "There has been no leadership here since Ozal left ...there are dislocations. Business leaders feel we need a lot more than a policy aimed simply at reducing inflation and we have told the government we need more expansion of the economy in which business can play an effective role."

A senior executive of an international agency monitoring the Turkish economy, who recently returned from a visit to Turkey, said: "We do not know who is really in charge, and those we see appear to be re-

directions aimed at expanding the economy. Sermet Pasin, minister of external economic relations and a former assistant director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva, said the government was assessing its role in establishing trad-ing companies, modeled along Japanese lines, that could help Turkish companies compete more effectively in world markets.

As the government's chief spokesman for interna tional economic policy, Mr. Pasin accompanied Gen-eral Evren on an Asian tour last December, which included stopovers in China, Korea, Indonesia and Bangladesh, Mr. Pasin said, "One of our goals in the Bangiadesh. Mr. Pasin said, "One of our goals in the trade area is diversifying into new areas, such as Asia, and the visit would present an opportunity." Turkey's largest single export market is the Middle East and North Africa, 45 percent, followed by the European Community area, 29 percent, East bloc nations, Tparcent, while the remaining 5 percent is spread among

i ne povernment also is con tract new foreign investments, although the amounts last year fell to around \$250 million from \$336 million in 1981. Husnu Dogan, head of the government's for-eign investment department, said: "Through offering A senior U.S. diplomatic official said: "We have regularly stressed to the generals our interest in their several leading U.S. investment bankers, we are planning to attract newcomers." Priority sectors, he said. included mining, tourism, oil, agribusiness and manufacturing in general.

> General Evren's victory should help, Mr. Dogan said. "Everyone will know that he will be in power for the next seven years and will be supporting the economic program, which includes foreign investments."
> A total of 158 companies and banks are registered to conduct business in Turkey and the total should climb to 180 by the end of the year, he added.

"There certainly is new investment interest in Tur-key," a senior official of an international agency said. "but there still are delays in processing requests and then, having the investments materialize." A key and unresolved question is the future role of

the Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions, representing 1.8 million workers in more than 30 industries. The confederation was highly critical of the constitution's limitations on trade union activities.

Under the impetus of its president, Sevket Yilmaz. the confederation won some concessions, including the elimination of a provision permitting employer lockouts and of a provision limiting strikes to two months. Mr. Yilmaz said during an interview in Ankara, "There still are restrictions on our future activities, but we hope these can be liberalized once a parliament is formed."

A related, highly sensitive issue for Turkish union leaders is the confederation's suspension from the international Confederation of Free Trade Unions, a Brussels-based grouping of the Western world's main non-communist unions, which the Turks joined in 1961. The suspension earlier this year stammed from the ICFTU's objections to the fact that the Turkish federation's general secretary, Sadik Side, also is minister of social affairs.

Under pressure from Mr. Yilmaz and other critics who objected to what they termed an "unacceptable double function." Mr. Side recently took a leave of absence from his union post, while remaining in the

Reinstatement of the Turkish union will be considered during a meeting of the ICFTU's executive board in May, but European union leaders said that other issues now will be considered as well, including the military regime's attitudes toward unions generally.

Perhaps the most crucial question facing Turkey is how will General Evren manage to cope with the BEN emerging tensions and problems? In his Nov. 12 address announcing parliamentary elections, he said, "Around this time next year, we will be happy to see the Turkish Grand National Assembly using its legislative power within the democratic framework."

Ancesering questions enhanced in participal by the

Answering questions submitted in writing by the International Herald Tribune just before the election, he said: "All legislation required by the new constitution will be enacted as seen and the said: "All legislation required by the new constitution will be enacted as seen and the said: "All legislation required by the new constitution will be enacted as seen and the said: "The said tion will be enacted as soon as possible .... our aim during this period will be concentrated on every effort in order to make necessary legal arrangements and take necessary measures in order to set Turkish point. cal life on sound foundations and for the establish-

ment of the democratic parliamentary regime.

Observers in Ankara and in Western capitals, how ever, continue to question how things will work out in practice, citing recent crackdowns on university prolessors and newspaper editors. "These are some of the ominous signs, considering that some of fines are some of most areas ed were hardly radicals... Turkey's re-entry to demonstrate will not be easy." said a leading European trade union official.

Several senior NATO ambassadors in Ankara. sponding but they are not innovating as they should —at least for the time being."

Turkey's economic planners brush off such criticism, emphasizing that Turkey still is in a transitional whose governments support Turkey, agreed that Care earlier and his key military colleagues should were honest, sober, mistrustful of outsides and deficient cased to restoring civilian parliamentary metals. A large Fuller, the large large Fuller, the Hickory, A.G., See the properties remained and large Congress, to see the large socks as its cine. This ons Humana, His cass and Americania. a shift be described to the analysis of 1982." For the shift be cloud one sharply the shift be cloud one sharply the shift be cloud one sharply the shift be cloud. The shift be cloud on the shift be cloud. The shift be cloud on the shift be c

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# **Istanbul Provides** Visitor a Variety Of Urban Charms

ISTANBUL - When asked what this was a reference to Chalcedon, he liked best about Ankara, the now Kadikoy, on the Anatolian late poet Yahya Kemal Beyath or Asian — side of Istanbul liked to reply. "The trip back to "The implication." Freely a

Yahya Kemal died in 1958. when Ankara was not yet one of the world's most polluted cities and a somewhat boring capital. It still had some of the naive, bustling charm of a small trading town. sudddenly transformed into the center of a youthful and energence.

Even then, it could not compare with the former capital, Istanbul, a city so full of historic and natural riches that centuries of wanton destruction and downright bad urban planning have not ruined its charm and beauty.

On "the trip back to Istanbul" today, the plane - if on time - is faster than it was when Mr. Beyatli took the trip, and the train is almost as slow and not as pleasant as the plush wagons of the Simplon-

Orient Express.
For the unhurried traveler who wants to see the countryside, traveling by car or bus is the best way. From the rolling brown hills doz-

ted with soiled green shrubs in the steppe around Ankara, over the pine-covered mountains of Kizilhamam and Bolu, through the plains of Duzce and Adapazari and by the shores of Lake Sapanca and the Marmara Sea, a leistorely drive to Istanbul takes less than eight hours. This includes a stop for a longish lunch, preferably at one of the many attractive restaurants in the Bolt mountains area, half-way between the two cities.

Istanbul, now a sprawling megalopolis, is the only city in the world built on two continents, straddling the Bosphorus - the waterway between Asia and Europe that runs from the Black Sea to the Marmara and the Mediterranean

The old city, like Rome, was erected on seven hills at the southernmost tip of Europe, surrounded by its ramparts and the Marmara Sea, the Bosphorus and the Golden

Legend has it that the city was founded in the 7th century B.C. by one Byzas of Megaria, who was told by the oracle at Delphi to set up his colony "opposite the land of the blind." John Freely and the late Hilary Sumner-Boyd wrote in "Strolling Through Istanbul," the best modern guide to the city, that

"The implication," Freely and Summer-Boyd said is that the Chalcedomans must have been blind to not to have appreciated the much greater advantage of the site chosen by Ryzas "

When the city fell to the Roman Emperor Constantine, who gave it the name of Constantinople, it was already 1,000 years old. Shortly afterward, it became the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, which eventually took the city's name to become the Byzantine Empire when Rome fell in the 5th century A.D. Another millenium passed before the empire — by then a citystate — was conquered by the Ot-toman Sultan Mehmet II and took its present name of Istanbul.

The vestiges of Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman architecture are side by side in this cosmopolitan city where not only Turks from all over the country but also Armenians, Greeks, Jews, Poles and a multitude of other peoples coexist.

The Sophia Mosque, the master-piece of Byzantine architecture, is just across a large square from the mosque of Sultan Ahmet II — the Blue Mosque - itself built on the site of the ancient hippodrome.

On the other side of the Sophia is the Topkapi Palace, the great palace of the Ottoman Sultans, built in over two centuries at the very last tip of the European conti-

The immense structure is one of the most fascinating museums in the world, a monument to the wealth of the sultans, and to Istanbut what the Louvre is to Paris, the Hermitage to Leningrad and the Prado to Madrid.

Across the Golden Horn - once a major part of their time. the playground of the sultans, now little more than a polluted marsh destroyed by the surrounding in-dustries — are the so-called "European" business districts of Galata and Beyoghi, the former Pera.

Stretching from the Galata Bridge to Taksim Square, it is a busy, busiling area where mosques, churches, baths, consulates, former embassies, boutiques, fishmarkets, fashionable restaurants and popu-

lar bars line up.

One of Istanbul's favorite spots.



night for glass after glass of the na-

tional drink raki, beer or wine and

ranging from fresh fish and crab

and shrimp to more exotic sound-

ing fare such as Albanian liver or

Kokorec - fried lamb tripe.

Wandering musicians and dancers

add to the testive atmosphere

nightly, while an elderly lady

wanders around tables, offering to

A major wine-producing center

in antique times, Istanbul has many eating and drinking spots in

which the city's inhabitants spend

One palace that recently opened

to the public and is becoming a

touristic must is the Yildiz Palace

a sprawling, neo-gothic, 19th-cen

One of the buildings there, the Malta Kosku, perched atop a hill

behind the park, has been trans-

Another pleasant way of seein Istanbul - when one is tired of

museum-hopping and hageling in

formed into a restaurant

take health-conscious customers

blood pressure.

trary complex

Cicek Pasaji - the flower market Embarking in mid-morning from the Galata Bridge that spans the is there just off the main shooping street of Istiklal Caddesi. A Golden Horn on one of the old large inner courtyard running be-tween Istiklal and the fishmarket, passenger ferries that crisscross the Bosphorus, one slowly goes north it is completely lined with bars and toward the Black Sea. The 10-yearold Bosphorus Bridge joining Asia restaurants of various sizes, into and Europe offers a particularly which local shopowners, civil servants and artists, as well as large view when seen from numbers of tourists flock every

> Another attractive pastime, which few package-tour travelers have time to indulge in, is a ferry trip to the Princes' Islands. The nine islands on the Marmara Sea. 10 to 20 miles out of the city and only four of which are inhabited, are among Istanbul's most beautiful spots.

> > - SINAN FISEK

### Armenian Question: The Roots of Terror Decade's Casualty Toll: Nearly 2 Dozen Diplomats Killed in 16 Countries The current spate of attacks be-

"I SAW HIS reflection on the elevalor door, pointing the gun at me with both hands. I ducked as he fired. The bullet took me near the bottom of the spine, traveled up and out through my shoulder and back in again behind my right ear. I was still conscious. I saw him walk toward me and point the gun at my head for a coup de grace. I felt the powder burn my face and I knew that isty — he had missed." — Turkish diplomat in Paris.

"WHEN I HEARD the shots, I took the gun out of my desk drawer and walked away from the noise to come up on them from behind. But the door was locked and I was trapped. One of them walked in holding a submachine gun. I shot him in the shoulder. He staggered back, pulling the trigger and spray-ing the room. He hit me in the chest. I lay bleeding on the floor of my office for eight hours before they let a doctor in." — Turkish diplomat in

"IN THE rear-view mirror, I saw him draw his gun and come for me and I ducked and pulled out my own gun. He shot me in the arm as threw myself out of the car. He fired again and started running. I chased him for a while and shot a couple of times, but I missed." - Turkish dip-

cial to the IHT WHAT SOME Turkish diplomore like excernts from crime novels than from diplomatic cables.

Armed policemen conduct body searches of people entering Turkish representative offices. Inside, the settings are more like a detective squadroom in a grade-B movie impression is especially striking Commandos.

during the summer months, when men in shirtsleeves walk around with guns protruding from shoulder holsters and chat with security ish policemen wielding machine

The reason is that in less than a decade, Armenian extremists have killed nearly two dozen Turkish diplomats in attacks in about 30 cities in 16 different countries.

Armenian groups say that 1.5 million Armenians were killed by the Turks in 1915 — a figure that is widely disputed - and that the violence aimed at Turkish officials is retribution. Over the years, their demands have escalated, and among the Armenians themselves. different groups' demands vary, ranging from a simple recognition by the Turks of what the Armenians see as a genocide, to a return to what they claim as their home-

Turkish officials who have managed to eradicate violence at home still are confronted by the Armenian problem. And Turkish officials charge that the governments of some countries ignore the activities of Armenian extremists.

Two main groups have emerged to claim responsibility for the attacks: The Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide and the more active Armenian Secret Army mats will tell you these days sound for the Liberation of Armenia, better known under its acronym ASA-

Turkish officials will not say so for the record, but most of them agree in private that ASALA enjoys Soviet support and that private Armenian backers in the Unitthan an embassy or consulate. The ed States are behind the Justice

gan in 1973, with what was widely interpreted then as an isolated act by a deranged person - which it guards - hefty, mustachioed Turk- probably was. An Armenian in his wanted to return an Ottoman relic that had been in his family for years. The three men chatted amiably for a while, then the old man pulled out a gun and shot both dip-

omats dead. The next attacks were in 1974. A group of men burst into the Turkish Embassy in Vienna and gunned down Ambassador Danis Tunaligil, a senior diplomat close to retirement, and walked out. Two days later. Ismail Erez, the Turkish ambassador to France, was shot dead as his car stopped at a traffic sors and "41 officials of light by the Bir-Hakeim bridge rank, near the Turkish Embassy, Mr. In Erez had been posted to France to mend relations damaged by official French participation at ceremonies in Marseilles inaugurating a monu-

ment to Armenian dead. The assassinations took Turkey by surprise, and few people initially believed the anonymous calls to news agencies claiming responsibility for the attacks in the name of Armenian underground organiza-

Greek or Greek-Cypriot extremists, or Turkish militants who had fled abroad after the military intervention of March 1971.

There were reasons for the Turks' refusals to believe that members of their diplomatic corps were being killed by Armenians.

Nearly 50,000 Armenians still Istanbul, and they are the most

privileged of the country's minorities. They go to their own churches, speak their own language, read their own newspapers and send their children to their own schools." 70s invited the Turkish consul and They are a prosperous community. pistols and neither acting, nor vice-consul in Los Angeles to a lo- a tradition left over from the Ottolooking nor sounding like diplo- cal restaurant, telling them he man Empire, when Armenians were bankers, merchants and industrialists and rose to high positions in the Ottoman bureaucracy.

In one of its publications, the Istanbul Armenian newspaper Jamanak drew up a list of Armenian dignitaries in the 19th century Ottoman Empire: There were 29 "pashas," the highest governmental rank; 22 cabinet members, including the ministers of foreign affairs and finance: 33 members of parliament; seven ambassadors; 11 consuls-general; 11 university profes-

In fact, Ottomans and Armen ans got on so well together that the Sultan bestowed upon them the title of "the loyal nation" among the dozens of ethnic groups that made up the Empire.

This relationship lasted until the bloody events in eastern Turkey during World War L which Armenians today call a "genocide" and Turks "an unfortunate war-time episode."

Officials and the press in Turkey Before the spate of attacks speculated that the killers could be against Turkish diplomats, the claims of a mass killing of Armenians in 1915 already existed. But the Turks shrugged this off then as propaganda by a vocal minority, involved with other anti-Turkish elements rather than representative of the Armenian communities scattered around the world.

Turkish officials changed their live in Turkey, most of them in attitudes when the number of kill-(Continued on Page 14S)

# Tourism: Space and Lack of Crowds Add to Scenic, Cultural Attractions

standards. Turkey should be a tourist's dream, but so few of them come here that it still remains one of the few uncharted areas for mass tourism and a paradise for travelers who shup crowds.

Because Turkey is the meeting point of the two peninsulas of Thrace, the easternmost part of Europe, and Anatolia, the westernmost up of Asia, Turkey has thousands of miles of beaches, most of them deserted, and an average of 300 sunny days a year.

The northern coast, from the Soviet frontier to the Bulgarian coast, with lush, green mountains phim-meting to the dark, choppy waters of the Black Sea, is almost devoid of tourists the year round.

The Marmara sea, despite pol-

luted stretches near the industrialized areas of Istanbul and Izmit, is rich in fish, and peppered with tiny, beautiful islands. The west coast eaten away al-

most fiordlike by the moody Aegean, is lined with the ruins of ancient Greek dwellings, interspersed with modern holiday villages and tiny lishermen's settlement The Mediterranean, with hundreds of miles of almost continu-

ian border, and except for the two or three brief winter months, offers year-round swimming.
It would be practically impossible to catalog the places of interest

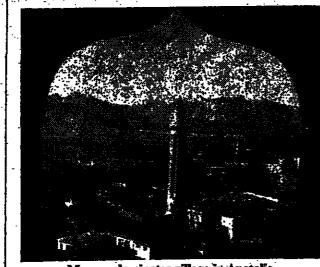
on the Turkish coast. A very selective list, counterclockwise from the Black Sea coast, would include Trabzon's Sumela Monastery; the fishing village of Sile; Istanbul and the Bosphorus; Gallipoli and the Dardanelles, Troy, Pergamum, Izmir, the former Smyrna; the seaside resort of Kusadasi and neighboring Ephesus, site of the Temple of Diana, one of the seven wonders of the world; Dydima and the Temple of Apollo; Bodrum, the ancient Hali-camassos, birthplace of Homer and site of another of the seven wonders, the Mausoleum; Cnidus, the ancient city of Aphrodite; the resorts of Datca and Marmaris; Fethiye and the Dead Sea; the mderwater city of Kekova; the fish-ing village of Kas; the tiny hamlet of Denue, where St. Nicholas is

But a marked lack of hordes of buried; Antalya; the Roman pirate tourists is what makes Turkey realport of Side; Alanya and the cave the Seven Sleepers; Silifke; Maiden's Castle; the pits of Heaven and Hell; Tarsus, the meeting

cient Hyerapolis, now called Pamukkale - literally. Cotton Castle — where one can bathe in hot springs in mountainous terrain turned snow white from the water's Not quite Europe, not yet Asia. calcareous deposits.

place of Caesar and Cleopatra; and

the port of Iskenderum, the former



Mosque dominates village in Anatolia.

There are the lake areas of die East, Turkey appears either too orthwestern and southwestern far and too exotic for a quiet, nonorthwestern and southwestern Anatolia, where nature is practically untouched, and where the fishing and the hunting are excellent.

There is the ancient Seljuk capital of Konya, a major religious cen-

ous beach, reaches out to the Syr- ter, a virtual museum of pre-Ottoman Turkish architecture and where whirling dervishes still hold their religious ceremonies every Farther east are the unique sandstone formations of Goreane and Urgup, whole cities and churches carved into the mountains, with the

massive underground cities of Der-inkuya and Kaymakli, a crisscross-ing web of galleries and tunnels hundreds of feet beneath the sur-In Urfa, near the Syrian border, one can see the holy trout, so nu-merous that their sides bleed from rubbing against each other, but which local religious beliefs render untouchable, therefore no fishing is

To these, add vast archeological riches, going from 3000 B.C. to the late 19th century, one of the world's leading cuisines, a tradition of hospitality to foreigners and an

ly attractive to the discerning tra-

Whereas neighboring Greece sees its population more than doubled every year with an influx of holidaymakers from all over the world. Turkey averaged less than And of course, there are the at- 1.5 million foreign tourists in the tractions inland, such as the an-eight years between 1974 and 1981, according to Turkish Interior Min-

> istry statistics. One reason for Turkey's lack of tomists may be its image abroad. and only associated with the Mid-

nonsense holiday or too close and too tame for a really adventurous

Some Turkish officials believe that most Westerners have the image of scimitar-wielding musta-chioed warriors storming the gates of Vienna and threatening the survival of Christendom. The only scimitars tourists will see are either on display at the Topkapi Palace museum in Istanbul or are twirled overhead and loudly clanged against shields in the "Kilic-Kal-kan" folk dance, which Istanbul tourism officials like to surprise mwary travelers with when they get off their cruise ships in Istanbul

Another apparent reason for the lack of tourists is that, despite the existence of hisison offices in the leading cities of the world, Turks have never been good at propagan-da. And although a succession of governments over the years have promised an "explosion" in what has the potential to be Turkey's greatest money-maker, the touris boom has not happened.

Local indecision on exactly which model to follow to develop the tourism industry has played a part in this, as well as local red iape and the political instability of the past years that have pushed foreign travelers to calm

The lack of a proper infrastructure also is a major problem, and there simply are not enough beds to accommodate large numbers of

"Thank God the 'tourism explosion' they've been talking about has never materialized," said a travel company official. "If it had. we wouldn't have known where to put everyone up.

— SINAN FISEK



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Fourth, Turkey has vast natural resources that are as yet virtually untouched. Forests as large as Finland's and immense potential for hydroelectricity are only two among many huge opportunities for development.

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# Military: Sharp Increase In Spending Is Advocated

wind during Republic Day celebra-tions here last Oct. 29, Turkey's President Kenan Evren saluted units of the nation's armed forces passing in review. But some foreign observers in the crowd were decidedly unimpressed by what rolled by, notably the Korean War-vintage tanks and horsedrawn artil-

"Unhappily, this is some of the best we have right now," a senior Turkish official told an incredulous American journalist, emphasizing that the nation's armed forces of 600,000 men still remain the largest in the West European area. "We urgently need to modernize our armed forces, and at last we are beginning," he added.

Turkish leaders are currently in

the midst of high-level negotiations with the allies, primarily the United States, which are aimed at launching Turkey's most ambitious defense modernization effort since it joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization just over 30 years ago. Major obstacles remain, such as the financing of planned multi-billion-dollar purchases of U.S. jet fighters. But senior Turkish officials sounded hopeful about progress in the talks. particularly in light of General Evren's overwhelming victory in the Nov. 7 referendum, which extended his pow-

In an interview in Ankara, Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken said. "We now have reason to believe that the United States and NATO as a whole accept the need for modernization of our armed forces." He noted that roughly 22 percent of the national budget al-ready is spent on defense. "But this is not enough if Turkey is to be strong and credible in the area," he

tary spending substantially from present levels to around \$12 billion over the next five years. This would include sharp rises in present levels of spending in Turkey by NATO and Turkish military officials countries, now running at around \$900 million annually, with the derstanding, which was initialed United States the top contributor. last autumn. The exact number. In 1982, Washington was to spend cost and locations of the bases are \$402.7 million under the U.S.- being kept secret amid widespread Turkish Defense and Economic reports that the U.S. was primarily Cooperation Agreement. West seeking sites in eastern Turkey that Germany was to be the next high-

lomatic and military officials said receive a major boost if Congress approves the Reagan administration's plan announced Feb. 4 to boost military spending from the present level to \$759 million in

Administration strategists are hopeful that U.S. legislators will accept the administration's arguments that Turkey has become increasingly important as a strategic deterrent to a possible Soviet attack through Iran, a consideration beightened by new questions over Soviet intentions regarding Turkey following the death of President Leonid I. Brezhnev. But for the strategy to be credible, U.S. and Turkish analysts said, sophisticated weapons and a modernized infras-

tructure are crucial. An administration official in Washington said they will push hard for increased military aid in Congress "since we need to strengthen the southern flank of NATO." He added that as the Turkish economy continues improving. Ankara also should be in a better position to help pay.

General Evren, replying to ques-tions submitted by the International Herald Tribune just prior to last November's referendum election. warned that "the Turkish nation cannot tolerate any attempt amounting to outright pressure or intervention in its internal affairs," a reference to West European criticism of Turkey's record in the field of human and political rights. Such criticisms, he added, "were counterproductive in nature and conducive to drift Turkey apart from the Western community of nations." Meanwhile. Turkey is proceeding with the modernization effort, consisting of the following:

• The improvement and mod-Turkish government planners emization of roughly 10 Turkish say they are seeking to boost miliair bases for use by U.S. forces in the event of what administration sources describe as "major crisis or

After 18 months of talks, U.S. agreed on a memorandum of unwould be used to keep the Soviet Union from moving westward Traditionally supportive of from Iran or south into the Gulf

in Ankara, emphasized in separate interviews that the program was linked to NATO's so-called Quick Reaction Force, designed for combined defensive needs within NATO, and had nothing to do with the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. The defense minister said, "The approach here is to defend the NATO

area, not to move outside. • The purchase of 160 U.S. jet fighters to replace the air force's aging fleet of F-104s and F-4s, which also were displayed during the Oct. 29 celebration. The contract is estimated at roughly \$4 bil-

Although Turkey previously con-sidered French-built Mirage fighters and the British-French Jaguar, the competition has been narrowed down to several U.S. planes, including Northrop's F-20; General Dynamics' F-16A and the F-18A Hornet, the latter being the U.S. Navy's version of the F-18, for which McDonnell Douglas is prime contractor.

"The Americans, with whom we have the closest ties, made the best offers," said a senior Turkish defense planner. Financing remains a key, unresolved issue and U.S. executives, shuttling in and out of Ankara since the beginning of the year have been trying to put together financing packages that would ease the problem, mainly by proposing so-called offset deals. All three companies have pro-

posed farming out manufacturing and assembling of the planes to Turkish industry. General Dynamics has proposed developing exports of Turkey's fledgling elec-tronics industry. Northrop has proposed helping to market a wide range of products and services, such as Turkish wine, textiles, chromium and construction services, which the company estimated could be worth roughly \$2 billion in sales. The projects, if they materialize, would substantially offset the total cost for Turkish Aircraft Industry Inc., a government-controlled aircraft company.

Under the proposals, the Turkish group would assemble and help manufacture the planes and participate in overhaul work and possibly make components for non-Turkish customers of the planes. Sermet Pasin. Turkey's minister for external economic relations, said. "We used to make our own planes here before World War II and are Turkish ambitions, senior U.S. dipagea Mr. Bayulken and Robert anxious to reactivate the industry.



Turkish Army tanks dating from the Korean War era pass in review.

while developing our exports gen-

A team of Turkish aerospace officials began a tour of U.S. installations in early February to study further the three projects, U.S. company executives said. The new study will take several weeks and involve testing of the planes.

 Streamlining the army's aging fleet of 500 U.S.-made M-48 tanks. which are being fitted with new targeting and communications equipment as well as 105-millimeter cannons. Turkey also has purchased 77 new Leopard-1 tanks from West Germany, of which 18 have been delivered. The tanks will be displayed at the next Republic Day celebrations.

Turkish military authorities added that they were hopeful of purchasing French-German Milan anti-tank missile systems, which would be partly funded by Germany's 1980-1983 military assistance

(Continued on Page 14S)

# U.S. Aid Is Sign of Improving Ties

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON - A sharp increase in U.S. aid to Turkey proposed Feb. 4 by the Reagan administration is the latest indication of steadily improving relations be-tween Washington and Ankara.

The aid hike, the largest for any country in the world, was greeted with surprise and some reserve on Capitol Hill, where Turkey has not been a favorite in the past. Nevertheless, initial reaction to the proposal was relatively mild, considering the military government in Ankara, the lack of progress toward a Cyprus solution and the general antipathy to foreign aid at a time of domestic economic distress.

Under the administration's proposal, military and economic aid to Turkey in the fiscal year 1984 would total \$934 million. This is a substantial hike from the \$818 million recommended by the administration a year ago, and an even bigger jump from the \$650 million Congress actually made available in the fiscal year 1983 under con-

In keeping with the increasingly important military dimension of the relationship the largest share. of the proposed new aid program million). Planned economic aid would actually be cut in half (to \$175 million) because of Washington's view that the Turkish economy has improved from the near-crisis point of recent years.

The aid recommendation followed an agreement signed last November by military officials of the two nations to construct a new Turkish air base and improve existing bases in Eastern Turkey, within striking distance of the Gulf and the Soviet Union.

The agreement signed by Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle and General Necdet Oztrun of the Turkish General Staff was significant in the view of Washington officials, both as a substantive accomplishment and a symbol of growing accord between the two

The planned air base at Mus will place U.S. and other NATO aircrast within easy reach of the Soviet Union's Transcaucasian border area, as well as Baghdad, Tehran and the important oilfields in the upper reaches of the Gulf.

The Turkish government of General Kenan Evren has declined to give advance approval for use of the new base by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. Its formal commitment to the Mus base and 14 existing Turkish installations to be modernized under the November agreement — is limited to NATO uses in pursuit of agreed NATO missions.

Nonetheless, the installations will be military facts that will have to be taken into account by the Soviet Union and all other forces in the area, in the view of U.S. offisaid an administration official.

European nations since the September 1980 military coup. While The funds for the Europe condemned Turkey's mili- be obtained through military contary rule, the U.S. administrations sentially supportive.

major step toward restoration of ci- of Greek-Turkish competition.

vilian authority. knowledged problems and limitanear the strategic Gulf is that An-George C. Wilson of The Washingtons on a Washington-Ankara re-kara and Washington, and the soci-ton Post, the administration is prelationship that has had its share of trouble in recent years, especially cord on many aspects of Middle the area, especially to make it posduring the Congressionally man-

the U.S. arms embargo after the Turkish occupation of northern Cyprus in 1974. There is no sign of major progress in the negotiations to resolve the conflict.

The Reagan administration decided in its early months not to continue the energetic U.S. mediating role that had been assumed by earlier administrations. An in-formed official said, "We don't think a strong U.S. initiative would be welcomed by either party at this

A related difficulty is the contining tension in overall Greek-Turkish relations. Although the U.S. administration seems clearly more in tune with Turkey than with Greece, especially since the coming to power in Athens of the Socialist government of Andreas Papandreou in October 1981, Greek-Americans continue to play an important role in the American body politic. A Greek-Turkish clash, or even an increase in tension, would have large-scale repercussions on the donestic scene as well as in

A specific difficulty for increased aid to Turkey arising from the dispute is the Congress imposed ratio under which assis branch of the U.S. government has Turks have been knocking around never accepted the 7 to 10 ratio for for 30 years and by some U.S. aid to Greece and Turks. tance to the two countries is kept in relative balance. The executive U.S. aid to Greece and Turkey, respectively, but Congress has mainspectively, but Congress has main-tained it in most cases and Greek going to have for dinner tonight, Prime Minister Papandreou was but we know we're going to have quick to cite it in a protest to Presi-dinner together." In the Middle quick to cite it in a protest to Presi-dent Reagan when the new Turkish aid program was unveiled.

the Mediterranean.

disclosed for the improvements to the Turkish military bases and the construction of the Mus base under the November agreement, and U.S. and urgent concern of several U.S. officials insist that no accord has

aid an administration official. be apportioned between Turkey, tion in 1979 and the Soviet inva-The increasingly warm relations NATO and the United States. A sion of Afghanistan in December between Ankara and Washington Congressional source, however, of that year It was in mid-1980, in constrast with the cool relations said that the Pentagon is prepared the wake of these events and folbetween Turkey and many Western to ask for as much as \$1 billion for lowing the "Carter doctrine"

struction accounts in the Pentagon broached the ideato Turkey of of Jimmy Carter and Ronald budget, separate from the foreign standby U.S. rights to use im-Reagan were sympathetic and es- aid bill. The new Pentagon con-proved Turkish military facilities. struction budget includes \$66.7 The State Department's most re-million for a start on this work in dated Defense Guidance, the Pencent report on human rights, issued the guise of "prefinancing," which tagon's secret strategic planning in February declared that "Turkey eventually will be replaced by document, said the principal U.S. is in transition from military rule NATO funds. Officials are preto parliamentary democracy." The pared to argue that the Greek- East and Southwest Asia "are to report stressed the national re- Turkish "ratio" does not apply due assure the continued access to Perferendum of last Nov. 7, in which a to the NATO angle and because sian Gulf oil and to prevent the So-91-percent majority backed the the most expensive facilities are in viets from acquiring political-miliproposed new constitution, as a Eastern Turkey, far from the area tary control of the oil directly or

For all that, there remain ac- key's usefulness as a U.S. outpost was obtained and reported by enes they represent, are not in ac- pared to allocate more resources to East politics and policy. As an sible for U.S. forces to be introdated embargo on the supply of Islamic country with a large and duced to the area rapidly and dieven growing dependency on its rectly "should it appear that the se-One problem is the unresolved oil-wealthy neighbors, Turkey is curity of access to Persian Gulf oil

would not wish to be seen as cooperating with Washington against the interests or wishes of friendly

Turkish authorities turned down NATO with the Persian Gulf re-U.S. entreaties that the improved air bases be open to unrestricted use by the Pentagon's emerging Rapid Deployment Force. A Turkish diplomat explained: "We Turks west Asia," according to the docuare part of Europe but we are also in the Middle East. We cannot give blanket approval to the United States for something we don't southeastern part of NATO know." He was referring to future "would in themselves have a direct U.S. military activity in the region from Turkish bases.

One senior Turkish figure informaily told an American official, ac-cording to a reliable account, that cited in justification of U.S. spend-Turkey would not permit use of its territory to support Israel in another Arab-Israeli conflict such as the justify plans under discussion be-1973 war. But he reportedly added tween Ankara and Washington for that if the Russians move into the modernization of the Turkish air Gulf or make some other move threatening to the area, Washing-ton should "trust us" to permit use advanced warplanes, such as 16s what the formal decision of

James W. Spain, former U.S. ambassador to Turkey, said that, in the NATO context, "We and the ble an old married couple. We might disagree about what we're present circuit East context, however, this easy fad program was unveiled.

No overall price tag has been move out from NATO to the Perpurchase of 20 to 40 modern warsian Gulf, there are some clear-cut differences," Mr. Spain observed.

The Gulf has been a large-scale

the construction. pledging the use of U.S. forces to repel outside attacks on the area. that the Carter administration first The 1982 version of the Consoli-

through proxies." To this end, ac-An underlying limitation on Tur- cording to the document, which

> ument called for priority attention to "the close strategic relationship gion." Forces should be provided defense of NATO and in the defense of Allied interests of Southment, pointing out that improvements in reconnaissance, warning and fighter defense of the application to defense of the upper Gulf and so would increase the de-

Such concepts are likely to be ing on the Turkish bases under the November agreement, and also to

A-A-SOM

40,447.9

of the Turkish facilities no matter or F-18s, to completely replace its budgetary limitations in Washington, the request has been trimmed nearly in half, to about 160 new aircraft over 10 to 12 years. Even so, the cost would be \$4 billion to \$5 billion, far more than the U.S. administration is able to finance in

> The military aid proposal recently submitted to Congress would provide the resources for at least a small start on the modernization of planes, according to an administra-tion official. It might also make it possible for Turkey to begin im-



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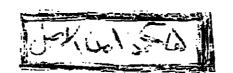
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A crowd of Moslems in the garden of Istanbul's blue mosque.



# Parties: Defining A Role

ANKARA — Next Oct. 16, barring "mexpected obstacles," Turkey will hold general elections to end rule by the military government, which will then be 3 years old, and to take the final step toward the "lasting democracy" that the government leaders have pledded

The theoretical "unexpected obstacles" is a safety chause put by General Kenan Evren in the timetable for a return to democracy that he announced shortly after seizing power in a military coup in September 1980. He has respected his timetable meticulously, and there is no reason to think that he will not continue to do so.

Shortly after his takeover, General Evren — who also is the chief of general staff — promised the creation of a constituent assembly to draw up a new constitution.

The constitution was to be submitted to a referendum, after which new laws covering the status of political parties and a new electronal system would be promnigated. All this was to lead to general elections and a return to civilian

The civilian government is headed by a former commander of the navy, Bulend Ulusu, who retired less than two weeks before the

Members of the constituent assembly were named by the raling five-man National Security Council, some of them picked from short lists drawn up by provincial gover-

The constituent assembly committee that drafted the constitution now has concluded work on a law dealing with political parties and is working on an electoral law. Although polling is only seven months away, there should be plenty of time for the law to be enacted.

"Electoral laws are easy," said the constitutional committee chairman, Orhan Aldikacti. "We could probably draft one in five or six days, if we had to. God knows we have the experience."

In its brief existence as a democracy — the multiparty system did not come into effect until 1946, although the republic was proclaimed in 1923 — Turkey has tried a variety of electoral systems more or less successfully.

Interviews with committee members showed that most of them favored a barrage system that would eliminate smaller parties after a first round and leave the field clear for a choice between the two or three parties obtaining the highest

Work on the parties' law was concluded recently, but the generals earlier had made known what they wanted: There will be no communist party — but Turkey has never had one in its 37-year-old multiparty democracy. Parties that are fascist or religious — meaning Islamic fundamentalist in this secular, but 98-percent Moslem country — also are forbidden. Turkey has had fascist and religious parties in its recent past, and they both played parts at least as important as the extreme left in leading the country to civil strife.

This leaves the way open to the right-of-center and the left-of-center, which have dominated past Turkish political life, and to the center, which has never had much

The two most authoritative figures in Turkish politics during the last decade were Suleyman Demirel and Bulent Ecevit, both today in their late 50s.

Mr. Demirel led the conservative Justice Party and controlled about half of the Turkish vote, and Mr. Ecevit led the social-democratic Republican People's Party and more or less controlled the other half. Their parties no longer exist.

Mr. Ecevit has complained bit-

terly about the closure of the RPP, which was created by Kemal Ataturk — the man who founded the Turkish republic and whose principles the generals have vowed to follow. The RPP was the country's only party until 1946.

Last fall, both Mr. Ecevit and Mr. Demirel were banned from active politics for 10 years, as were most of their closest aides. Other prominent former members of parliament have been banned from running for office for five years and from forming new parties—but not from joining them.

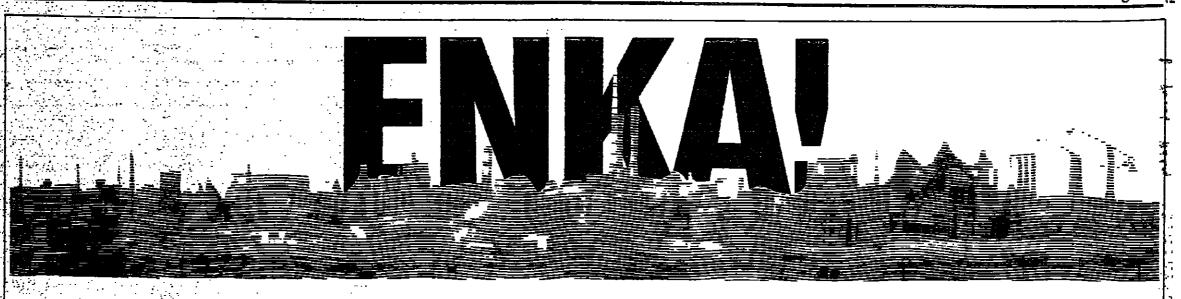
"This is a small punishment we have meted out to them," General Evren said. The implication was that they could have been jailed for a long time — or worse — for having failed to end their squabbling when the country was on the brink of internal strife — or in the midst of "a civil war by proxy," as an assembly member put it.

But most observers agree that it would be naive to think the old parties dead. The political groups to be formed probably will follow the lines of their predecessors to engage the support of already established local organizations, contacts and pressure groups.

Whether Mr. Demirel and Mr. Ecevit will lead the new parties from behind the scenes is not certain. Many observers believe that the former leaders' political careers ended with their bannings. They will both be in their late 60s before they are allowed to stand again for

Mr. Ecevit, who faced strong opposition within his own party before the coup, may have more trouble making a comeback — if, of course, he wants to Mr. Demirel, however, is considered the undisputed head of his officially disbanded party, and he has a prede-

(Continued on Page 15S)



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Some 1982 exa bank financed 20% of imports from No

# **Overseas Contracts: Economists Predict Continuing Growth**

country's principal sources of for-

The surge in contracting work is. like an accompanying export boom, the direct result of an austerity program at home that has forced Turkish companies to seek 1981. Over the last three years, the a one-time basis. Middle East has overtaken the Eunajor trading partner.

year. Bids worth several million dollars are outstanding.

In addition, the contractors are Turkish and Indonesian contractors signed a cooperation agreement. And large Turkish contracting companies are already sizing up Thailand, Malaysia and Singa-

There are now about 160 Turkish companies working in the Mid-dle East, of which about 50 are large, well-established firms. About workers in Europe, and representing a major source of "invisible"

The country of major activity re-Turkish workers, amount to more worth of contracts, and Iraq, with them to try to stimulate governmore than \$1 billion. Other con-ment help. tracts in the Gulf and North Africa

payments delays to Turkish export- lays. "After all, the Turkish govern- transfer abroad,

ANKARA - Encouraged by the ers and contractors. According to gradual easing of severe delays in Umut Arik, the Foreign Ministry's payments by Libya. Turkey's over- director-general for economic afseas contractors are enjoying an fairs, in the fall of 1981 Turkish unprecedented boom that has contractors were owed about \$200 made the sector into one of the million and \$250 million worth of country's principal sources of forbya but were unsold.

At first Libya offered its contractor-creditors barter agreements of crude oil. But because of high Libyan oil prices, as well as Turkish contractors' inexperience on the survival in overseas markets, par- spot market, such arrangements ticularly in the Middle East. Turk- were deemed unattractive. The ish companies currently hold con- large Turkish contracting firm Kotracts worth more than \$15 billion in the Middle East, compared with an estimated 30 percent on a \$27-\$2.9 billion at the beginning of million oil shipment it accepted on

After months of talks between ropean Community as Turkey's the Libyan and Turkish governments, an agreement was reached And further expansion is expect-ed. According to Nurettin Kocak. chief of the Turkish Contractors to Mr. Arik, the accord stipulated Union, total contracts could easily that 30 percent of the purchase etery in Berlin is on Kolumbiadam, rise in the future to \$20 billion with price is to be held in Turkey to pay The land on which it is situated an annual turnover of \$5 billion exporters, while Libya agreed to was bought by Prussian King and income of about \$1.5 billion a use the remaining 70 percent to Frederich Wilhelm as a burial speed up delayed contractors' pay-

Although the Libyans' foreign planning to expand their activities currency liquidity problems have to the Far East. Recently, Mr. Konot been totally resolved, accordcak traveled to Indonesia where ing to Mr. Kocak the worst of the bottleneck is expected to be over by the end of this year. He said very understanding, revising their plans and extending the length of their contracts."

According to Professor Emre Gonensoy, a board member at Enka Holding, which with \$1.3 bil-150,000 Turkish workers send Enka Holding, which with \$1.3 billion of overseas contracts is Turkish of overseas contracts is Turkish workers. from a year, overtaking the \$1.2 bil-key's largest single contractor, ment owes its own contractors. But Turkish contractors, at preshome in the preceding decade, "We but the explosion of turkish lina," he ent second only in their ability to also have a highly disciplined incontracting also should be seen in the link of Turkish of Turkish overships overs behind, but that's all." Mr. Gonenearnings for the troubled balance soy believes that earlier alarmist resuccess in the Middle East was give making them competitive in projection ports of impending bankruptcies en its immediate impetus by the ects ranging from housing and city may have been circulated by Tur- economic stabilization program be- construction, railways, ports and key's smaller contractors, who natmains Libya, where existing con-tracts, involving 90,000 to 100,000 urally would have a greater problem with payments delays and than \$9 billion. Libya is followed whose difficulties in competing by Saudi Arabia. with \$3.5 billion with larger rivals might have led

A contracting executive, who and the ability to convert foreign Arabia and Iraq that by the end of mount to \$1.2 billion. asked that his name not be used. currency at will, into Turkish lira 1982 were expected to exceed \$1 Early in 1982, a sharp decline in said that in any event Turkish busifor use at home and back into for billion. Turkish companies had Libyan oil revenues caused severe nessmen were used to payments de-eign currency when necessary for gained invaluable experience in in-bia. but also in Libya, Iraq and cent of total exports.



Sheep graze near Mount Ararat.

# Agriculture: Development Efforts Paying Off

ANKARA — The fares, or factories, question has long divided Turkish politicians and economists, but the colorful abundance that marks most greengrocers' shelves in Turkey makes it clear that the government's policy of increasing emphasis on the agricultural sector has paid off.

Although agriculture has long been a poor cousin to Turkish industrial development projects. Turkey's vast agricultural farmlands some 28.5 million hectares (70.4 million acres) - are nevertheless rich enough to have made it one of the few countries in the world to be self-sufficient in food production, with significant quantities left to export. Now, however, there is growing awareness

that inadequate irrigation, low levels of technology and insufficient investment have kept production far below its potential. And there also is concern about long-term population growth and with the current living standards of the more than 23 million

people who still live off the land. Agricultural experts estimate that if average European levels of technology were to be uniformly applied in Turkey, crop produc-tion could be doubled or tripled and animal husbandry expanded.

Because of a recent surge in industrial exports, last year's agricultural exports slid into second place for the first time. Not surprisingly then. Turkish agriculture officials believe further encouragement of food produc-tion would guarantee a valuable source of foreign exchange.

Today. Turkey is one of the world's top 10 wheat exporters and the world's single largest supplier of hazel nuts, figs, raisins and Turkish (as opposed to Virginia) tobacco. Despite farmers' objections to government payment methods. 1982's wheat crop was at record levels of more than 14 million tons. Barley was expected to reach a record output of about six million tons, and corn, at about 1.3 million tons, was larger than the previous year. Total citrus exports in the 1981-1982 marketing year increased to 252,139 tons, against 212,000 tons the year before. And record levels of sugar production of 1.5 million tons allowed the country to regain its exporter status in that field.

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ISTANBUL - The PTG key despite a history of a government pressures, a

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Turker's oldest dails.

But the reduced level of overall Turkish investment, which in 1982 was about 1.87 trillion Turkish lira. has acted as a constraint. In many areas yields are significantly lower than elsewhere in the West. And poor packaging and marketing methods have been an

obstacle to exports. In recent years, the government has sought to push the sector toward its full potential Agriculture's share of investment has risen to

12 percent. There have been easy credit terms and foreign exchange allocations for exports. international help and a series of new pilotprograms designed to increase quality and quantity. One reason for the new policy is the fure of

foreign exchange. Ministry of Agriculture experts expected food exports in 1982 to bling in about \$3 billion, about half of total export earnings. The current export boom has reduced agriculture's share of exports to below half, from 59.4 percent in 1979. But the con-(Continued on Page 14S)

# Turkish Workers in West Germany: No Progress in Integration

ISTANBUL - The Turkish cemground for an Ottoman ambassa- by rain and wind. dor who died while serving in Ber-

In the early 1970s, a group of Turks established a society to care for the cemetery, which, over the years, was overtaken by weeds. that because of the value they put shrubs and wild flowers. Members on the future Libyan market of the society broke into the ceme-"Turkish contractors have been tery, trimmed the grounds and tery, trimmed the grounds and built a small mosque. They also bought a new plot behind the

column marking the ambassador's

depressing domestic demand. In projects,

1981, the country's military gov-ernment provided a new set of in-

centives, including tax exemption

A member of the society said:

ied only its babies in the Turkish cemetery and continued shipping al. older people home.

gun in 1980, which largely succeed- airports, to power stations, desali-

ed in curbing runaway inflation by nation plants and other industrial

centives, including tax exemption own Kutlutas Holding Company for contractors' overseas profits holds contracts in Libya, Saudi

The small cemetery around the Probably nothing demonstrates folk songs in the Turkish language at night go back to their villages in olumn marking the ambassador's better the fact that the 1.5-million are laments about life in gurbet. Asia Minor."

The Turkish contractors' recent also have enjoyed other advantages tivity gives us a competitive edge," making them competitive in projections.

frastructure and industrial work at Jordan.

grave was almost filled with graves Turkish community does not conforeign lands away from one's of other expatriate Moslems — an sider Germany ("the sour mother place of birth. The majority of the Iranian diplomat, an Egyptian land" in a Turkish song) a permerchant, a Pakistani who died in manant home, although 25 percent a traffic accident and others whose of them have been living there for tombstones have been wiped clean more than 10 years and the majority of the rest for more than six.

It also underlines the difficulty costs thousands of marks to that the German authorities face in ship bodies to Turkey. We thought integrating the Turks: the majority it might be a good idea if we saved neither want to return home nor people from this expense." The stay in Germany. They do not idea might have been good but it want to go because unemployment did not work. The community bur- in Turkey is high and prospects for lives in Berlin, said: "Most of these newcomers are not bright in gener-

Their motives for not wanting to "We are not going to leave our dead in an infidel country," a Turkish worker in Berlin said. stay are more complicated. Turks trying to protect is going out of are among the most patriotic peofashion even in Turkey. During the ple in the world. Nearly half of the daytime they live in Germany and

There also is a recognized cultur-

al and linguistic affinity that may

would not be enough." Enka Hold-

been working in the Middle East

since the early 1970s and is cur-

According to Mr. Kocak, whose ing. which in 1981 alone won \$750

workers are people from the countryside and consider the German way of life a threat to Islam and their traditions, to which they are deeply attached.

In 1982 only 108 of the 120,000 Turks who live in Berlin took German citizenship, although most of them are eligible.

Aras Oren, a Turkish writer who people live the kind of life which the Germans discarded a long time ago. In fact, the sort of life they are

win new and lucrative contracts, dustrial labor force whose produc- the light of Turkey's growing over-Middle East. Since the austerity dirty pigs." program first nudged Turkish in-dustry into the outside world, the than other guest workers for two million Turkish children and ato-

> million worth of new contracts, has United States. in 1981, Turkey's total exports rently involved in multimillion-dol- to other Islamic countries reached lar projects primarily in Saudi Ara- almost \$2 billion, equal to 42 per-

ing the economic boom. When re- seem to have no intention of leav cruitment was banned in 1973, ing and, paradoxically, no inter Turks started putting their roots tion of integrating. More are con down because they realized that ing despite visa restrictions.

The government seems reco once they left they would be unable to return. Most brought their fami- ciled to the fact that the Turkis lies and relations.

Heinz Kuhn, former prime minister of Nordrhein-Westfalen, said: newcomers and integrate t "It has to be recognized that an ir- Turks, most of whom are indisper reversible development has taken sable to the economy because the place." In a regional representative are employed in "dirty sectors" late survey, 42 percent said they had no the steel industry and mines. The intention of leaving. An equal Germans do not want their jobs number said they had no concrete Integration, however, is not easy

er in Stuttgart, said: "During the mainly as a transient phenomen boom the Germans were not exact- of the labor market and paid in ly in love with us but tolerated us. When the crisis started they started hating us and the tolerance disappeared. During the boom we were ing that the authorities have being praised for being diligent to look closely at the problems of all economic relations with the and hard-working. Now we are Turkish worker ghettos. The produ Turks aroused more hostility

entire structure of Turkish exports main reasons. The others - Yugosmake things easier. But, Mr. has shifted with Iraq taking West lavs, Italians, Greeks, Spaniards Gonensoy said, "this by itself Germany's place as the No. 1 cli- and Portuguese — are Christian, for the state of th ent, followed by Iran, West Germa- European and better adapted to ny. Lihya, Saudi Arabia and the life in Germany. They integrate or but a mixture of all.

United States. get lost in the crowd. The Turks Referring to the stand out because they are Moslem Kuhn said: "The current problems and dress and live differently. The are a challenge that has to be taken men sport large mustaches and up now, because otherwise the cloth caps and the women drab problems threaten to become insurraincoats and scarves.

Turks started coming to Germa-ny in large numbers in the late at all. Secondly, while the other im-1950s to bridge the labor gap dur-migrants come and go, the Turks

its plan is to stem the inflow plans" for returning.

Mehmet Akgun, a Turkish work
Seemed to consider the Turkish work-For two decades the Germ

> attention to their social needs. It is only recently with the rec sion and growing anti-foreign for lems are vast and probably insolvable. There are more than half lescents, a tribe lost between Asia Minor and Europe, neither Gar-man nor Turkish, Christian oor Moslem, city folks nor peasants.

> Referring to the children Mr. mountable, and this would have

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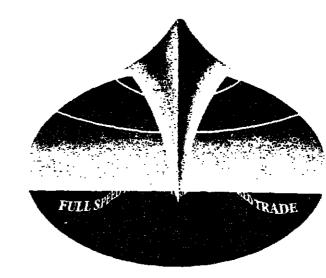
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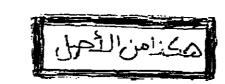
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# The Press Remains a Strong Force Despite History of Problems

recently, only five dailies accounted for most of the two printing presses supplied with newsprint, whose governmillion newspapers sold to the country's population of ment-controlled prices increase steadily.

about 50 million. These were the independent Hurriyet.

In fact, the technical side of the Turkish press is so which at more than 600,000 copies is the country's largest newspaper, Milliyet and Gunaydin, the conservative Tercuman and left-of-center Comburiyet

local izmir newspaper that ranks at the top in circulation of the Turkish press.

but is not considered one of the "big five" because of its

This is one of the

al dailies to six.

Gunes created a crisis in the Turkish press with its first publication a year ago. Its owners, a comple of wealthy Istanbul businessmen, invested large amounts of money into building an impressive staff and printing works. Of-fering the biggest salaries on the market and paying hand-some "transfer foes," the newspaper gathered the best-known names in the Turkish press under its masthead.

The result is a combination of in-depth reporting, serious political commentary, scandal-sheet news, cheesecake, how-to columns, photo-novels and tabloid-type headlines produced, like most Turkish newspapers, in full

legratio

Bab-i Ali [the Sublime Porte, heart of Istanbul's pubhishing industry] will never be the same again," a senior

Most Turkish publishers believe that the sale of their newspapers depends largely on colorful presentation. Cumhuriyet is the sole notable exception. With production costs high and sales relatively low,

credit terms. These lucrative dealings have helped increase There are about 400 periodicals in Turkey, but nutil circulation. They also have kept the expensive offset

uman and left-of-center Combuniyet. "The body is developing, but it still has the same, small rurkey's oldest daily, Yeni Asir, founded in 1895, is a head," said writer Sabahattin Selek, a longtime observer

but is not considered one of the "big five" because of its mainly regional coverage.

A recent addition to the Turkish press is the daily.

Gunes, which has increased the number of leading nation—

This is one of the reasons for newspapers' relatively small readership, Mr. Selek said, noting that news magazines were not successful in Turkey.

The most enduring of the weeklies is Yanki, published

in Ankara, but its readers do not number near those of the

Specialized magazines have begun to flourish, and three ples could lead the press to a better understanding of what Turks want to read.

The first is a humor magazine, Girgir. Under its veteran editor, cartoonist Oguz Aral, it has become an institution, cheerfully and fearlessly poking fun at officialdom and social foibles. It is Turkey's biggest weekly and — after the Soviet Krokodil and the U.S. Mad magazine — the world's largest-selling humor magazine, according to its publishers. Girgir sells about 400,000 copies.

The second is Erkekce, a glossy, Playboy-type monthly that sells more for its articles, interviews and stories than for its photographs, which do not compete with the amount of skin bared in photos in the country's numerous weekly scandal sheets.

The third is Bilim ve Teknik, a science magazine that "This means that the Turkish public is developing and

ISTANBUL—The press remains a strong force in Timmany Turkish newspapers carry on side businesses with key despite a history of economic problems and official their readers, supplying them with a variety of goods—government pressures, which have increased in recent. Irom apartments to cars to television sets—on favorable most people in the press business are not really aware of the publishers push on the market, an Ankara journalist said. "It also means that most people in the press business are not really aware of the publishers push on the market," an Ankara journalist said. "It also means that most people in the press business are not really aware of the publishers push on the market," an Ankara journalist said. "It also means that most people in the press business are not really aware of the publishers push on the market," an Ankara journalist said. "It also means that most people in the press business are not really aware of the publishers push on the most people in the press pressures, which have increased in recent. Irom apartments to cars to television sets—on favorable with a pressure of the publishers push on the market, and any printing presses were destroyed by violent crowds, ing the new government were doubled if the criticism most people in the press business are not really aware of the publishers push on the press business are not really aware of the publishers push on the pressure of the pressure of the publishers push on the pressure of the publishers push on the pressure of the pressure of the pressure of the publishers push on the pressure of the pressu what the public wants.

"What could be more obvious than a humor magazine selling to a nation that has had more than its share of unhappy moments; a science magazine selling in a country that is always a little behind in technological develop-ment, and a sophisticated girlie magazine selling in a sexually repressed society?" he said. Economic and production problems are important, but government pressures, for which there is considerable historical precedent, have been the most recent visible problem for the Turkish

Agah Efendi published the first independent Turkish newspaper in 1860, only to see it closed down by the sultan six years later. Agah Efendi was forced to flee

Another journalist who spent years in European exile, Ali Suavi, was killed in 1878 as he tried to lead an uprising against the sultan.

Namik Kemal spent his 48 years writing nationalistic articles and verse, sometimes in exile, before dying in a dungeon in Famagusta, Cyprus.

Government agents gunned down opposition journal-ists in the streets during the years preceding World War L. The Official Gazette was closed down because of a printing error in an article - and remained closed for a dozen

Another journalist, Hasan Tahsin, is credited with having fired the first shot of the Turkish War of Independence against Greek troops occupying the Aegean port city of Izmir. However, as soon as the republic was proclaimed in 1923, some journalists who had been critics of the former government were among the first to appear before revolutionary courts.

dents up until 1950.

When the Democrat Party government of Adnan Menderes arrived in power after Turkey's second multi-sometimes asked that certain stories be ignored. party elections, the press received its first taste of real

freedom. However, beginning in 1954, repression gradualwas reimposed and scores of journalists were jailed.

After the overthrow in 1960 of Mr. Menderes' govern-

ment by the military and the adoption of a new constitution in 1961, the press was given unprecedented freedom. Restrictions were imposed with the return of martial law in 1971, but the relative lack of press freedom only lasted until general elections in 1973.

Journalists then were able to write freely but became the targets of extremists in the period of near civil war between 1977 and 1980.

Abdi Ipekci, editor-in-chief of the independent daily Milliyet, was "a voice of sanity in a time of chaos," one of his obituary notices said. He was shot to death in 1979 near his home by a rightist terrorist — Mehmet Ali Agea. Mr. Agea now is serving a life sentence in an Italian jail to follow. for his 1981 attempt to kill Pope John Paul II. In Janu

Mr. Ipekci's murder was perhaps the most important

his 50 years defending democratic values and freedom of the military regime of that period for measures against expression, helped bring about the September 1980 coup and a government that has closed down newspapers for periods of time and sentenced some journalists to prison.

One of the first things the new government did was to close down two newspapers — one rightist, Hergun, the other leftist. Avdinlik. Martial law brought automatic censorship, and the National Security Council issued decrees

Nadi was brought to court, where he faces a six-year sentence if convicted.

— SINAN FISEK

Newspaper editors applied self-censorship. Also, an editor said that telephone calls from martial law officers

The colonel on the other end of the line would sometimes even tell you how many columns your story should ly increased, newspapers were closed down, consorship run and which page it should be printed on," the editor

> Editors became aware that the military rulers would accept no criticism, however well-meaning. Turkey's major dailies sporadically disappeared from newsstands as temporary bans halted their publication. Journalists throughout the political spectrum found themselves in and out of jail. Four out of the country's five leading dailies were closed down at one time or another, the sole

exception being Milliyet. One of the latest victims of the crackdown was one of Turkey's oldest newspapers, the respected left-of-center daily Cumhuriyet. It was first published in 1924 by Yunus Nadi, a close friend of the late founder of the republic Kemal Ataturk, whose principles the military has pledged

In January, the publisher and chief editorial writer Nadir Nadi, 75 and son of the newspaper's founder, wrote on single political assassination in a period of violence that escalated to as many as 30 deaths a day.

Ironically, the death of Mr. Ipekci, who had spent 30 of ed verbatim an editorial he had written in 1961, criticizing

Ataturk's principles. Mr. Nadi said these measures were similar to those being adopted by the present government. The newspaper was closed on Jan. 24 for an "unlimited period," but allowed to reopen on Feb. 17. However, Mr.

has changed. I was very fortunate as a writer to have

been able to observe firsthand such huge modifications

in both nature and people in my lifetime. It is the story of these deep-rooted changes that I am trying to tell."

He compares his source of inspiration, the Cukurova

Valley, to the Nile Delta; but rooted as he is in tradition,

Yasar Kemal also believes that imagination - "dream-

ing," he calls it — must change with the times. "You must live people, live nature, live dreams," he said. "The

idea is not to write what you live, but to enrich your

dreams and your imagination through what you have

lived. You could describe one person, he has his riches

too — but to go beyond a single person, you must see

many people, you must see much nature, you must see many dreams. Dreams too have their limits, but these

limits can be expanded. Man can go to the moon now,

Despite all this talk of flowers and dreams, Yasar

# Yasar Kemal: 'I Am a Novelist of Changes... I Am Not Defending Something'

PARIS — Yasar Kemal is the first Turkish novelist to gain a wide readership outside his country and a perennial candidate for the Nobel Prize for literature — but

As a child, he saw his father murdered, later he he would rather talk about herbs.

"If I hadn't been a writer," he said, "I would have been a herbalist. Spending the entire year in the mountains, trying to find one plant, living with nature — I can't think of anything more poetic."

He knows the nature in his native Cukurova, the fertile southeastern Turkish plain stretching from the foothills of the Tauras mountains to the Mediterranean. like he knows the back of his hand

Cukurova also is the setting of most of his novels, including his best-known work, "Memed My Hawk," a tale of banditry in the Taurus mountains that Peter Usti-

nov has just finished filming in Yugoslavia. Nature is a subject close to Yasar Kemal's heart, and some of the most beautiful passages in his books are rich

descriptions of nature. "Every piece of nature has its own personality," be said recently. "No two trees, no two bards, ants, bugs or flowers are alike. We write of the inner contradictions of man, but no one writes of the terrible inner contradic-

He added: "A novelist shouldn't necessarily be a biologist — but he should at least have a sense of smell." Yasar Kemal's love of nature comes in part from his

As a child, he saw his father murdered, later he dropped out of eighth grade and worked at more than 30 jobs; from apprentice cobbler to apprentice minstrel, from building inspector to public scribe.

His favorite employ was as a watchman in the rice paddies of Cukurova. The paddies were watered by the Savrun River, he said, "and I would walk the 50 or 60 kilometers from Anavarza to the Savrun's source in the Taurus mountains twice a week.

It was also during these long treks that he learned to write, thinking out his novels as he walked - a method

"I write while I'm walking," he says and, at 61, still a formidable marcher, he spends hours in the streets, rain

From the age of 17, he became interested in folk songs and poetry, and worked with a number of asik, wanderminstrels who have roamed Anatolia from village to ge for centuries, accompanying themselves on the saz, a long-handled lute, and singing from memory songs

of love, heroism and religion.
"I come from a tradition of great epics," he said. "I

am the last link in that chain." He defends the rich and earthy poetry of the minstrels, and their originality.

Tolstoy wrote in the 19th century that there were no

When you're

But the minstrel tradition alone is not enough to make a great novelist, and Yasar Kemal, who maintains that you cannot make modern literature on oral traditions alone," is a formidable reader.

"If a writer doesn't know the literature of the world at east as well as he knows his own basic culture, if he has missed out on Tolstoy, Dostoevski, Gogol, Balzac, Stendhal or Faulkner, he cannot really be a writer."

He is impatient with most present-day writers but does not hide his admiration for William Faulkner, to whom he has sometimes been compared.

"If Homer had been born in this century," he said "he would have written like Faulkner - but less complicat-

"Faulkner sought a new form in every novel he wrote, that is why I have great respect for him," he said. "If a work doesn't bring a new form of imagery, I see no reason for it to be written.

He liked Faulkner but deplored the lack of books by Americans translated into Turkish. So after he became a literary box office with "Memed My Hawk," he put forvard a condition to would-be publishers:

"You can have a novel by Yasar Kemal if you publish a novel by Faulkner," he said. After a brief stint in jail for a political offense in the

more heroes," he said. "But Koroglu [a semi-mythical, late 1940s, Yasar Kemal moved to Istanbul, where he lefth-century warrior-minstrel] had said the same thing worked as a feature writer for a newspaper. It was his last salaried job - and the beginning of a

prolific literary career. In Paris last autumn, he received the Del Duca award, a \$30,000 prize whose earlier recipients include writers such as France's Jean Anouilh, Italy's Ignazio Silone. Argentina's Jorge Luis Borges and Senegal's former

president, the poet Léopold Sedar Senghor. Two years previously, one of his books was voted best foreign novel of the year here, and a play from one of his novellas won first prize at a theater festival in Nancy. "Memed My Hawk" alone has been translated into 28 languages, and his European readers are concentrated in

France, Germany, Britain and Scandinavia. In the 1960s, he was one of the founders of a leftist magazine, and was for a while a militant of the Turkish

Labor Party, But now, he will not discuss politics.
"I am a novelist of changes," he said. "I am not defending something, I am only explaining the changes."

He took Cukurova as an example: "In the 1920s, there were 10 large marshes in Cukurova, filled with all kinds of birds — there were even flam-

ingos. There were gazelles. Then, in the 50s, the tractors arrived, and the nature

there changed immediately - no more marshes, no more gazelles "The nature under feudalism was different, it is differ-

so why shouldn't a writer have richer dreams?'

Kernal is no ascetic, romantic moongazer. A gruff, bear-like man, six feet tall, his one good eye peering sharply from behind horn-rimmed glasses, his explosive and contagious laugh rattling windows, he exudes power and enjoys good food and good drink. "Except when I'm writing," he said. "When I'm writing I don't smoke and I don't drink. I'm in bed by nine. I take care of myself as one would take care of a racehorse." ent under capitalism. The nature of human relations,

—SINAN FISEK

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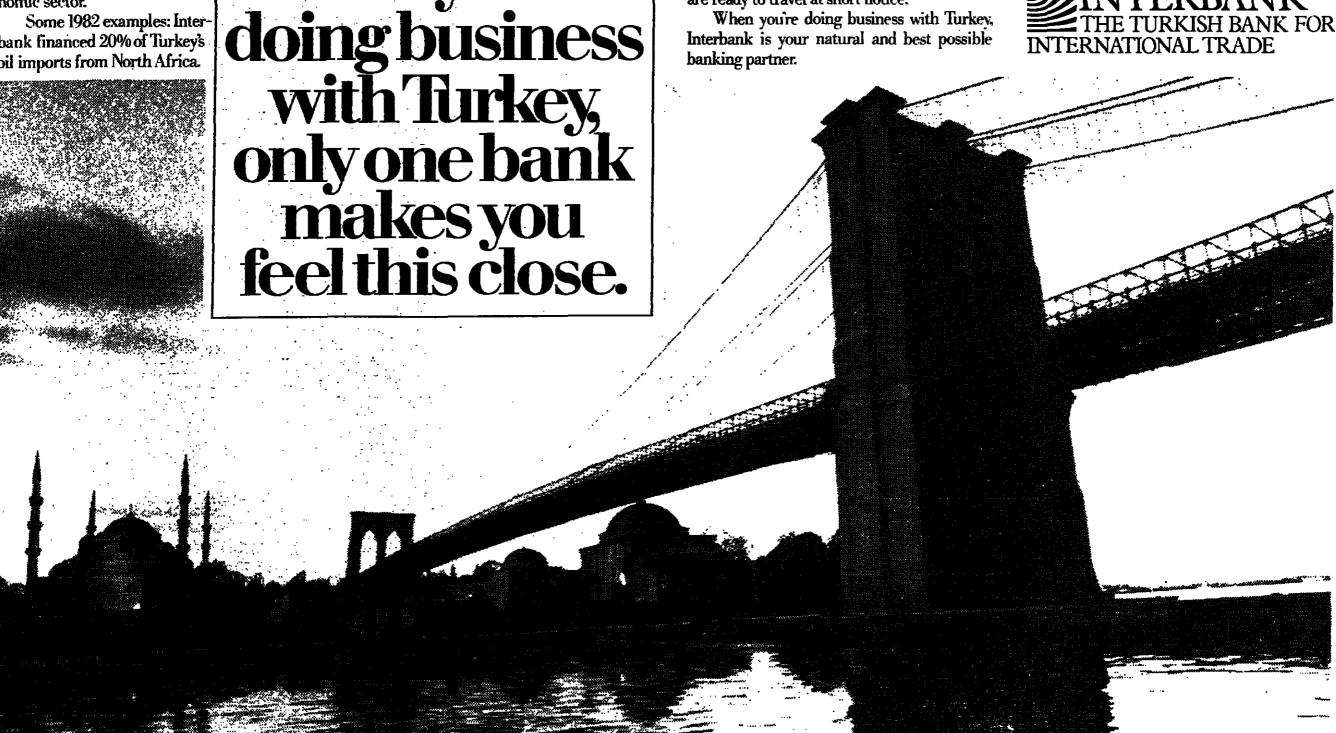
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# Torture of Suspects Centuries-Old Issue

ANKARA — The traditional re-ly to the question. "Is there tor-still a member of the police force," ply to the question. "Is there tor-ture in Turkey?" is usually "yes

Yes, because Turks often expect mistreatment when they have to deal with police in the cities and gendarmes in the countryside; and no, because most people do not beieve torture is official policy.

The general treatment that Turks undergo in the hands of security officials may be bad, but what angers many Turkish politicians and government officials is that the world community only notices when Turkey is going through times of crisis, when students and intellectuals receive the same treatment that the man-in-the-street

The problems seems to be that the mistreatment of prisoners has become institutionalized over the decades — not to mention the centuries - and seems to be largely der the present government. due to the inefficiency and poor training of the pelice.

specialist, a Turk, who has been carrying out a detailed study of the issue, was careful to underline that ments, which, in attempts to politicize the police force, hired anyone on bail. who was sympathetic to the party line, regardless of qualifications.

A year ago, the prime minister's office announced that the military than two years, military officials them on police inefficiency. regime "does not tolerate or condone torture" and had begun crimganizations. There is other evi- ted suicide"; five were killed "while ing more effective action against armed clashes": 12 were alive: 117

On the other hand, the specialist cited several examples that he said showed at least that torrure may still be tolerated at lower levels.

One was the case of a police inspector on trial for the torture-murder of a prisoner. "He was released sult of torture. from detention by the court at the session prior to the sentencing." the specialist said. "He was sencourse, has not been seen since."

He cited the case of another policeman, sentenced to a year's imprisonment for the torture-death of

the specialist said.

The specialist was asked, in a recent interview, why allegations of torture in Turkey are more widespread now than at the times of previous governments.

"Let there be no mistake," he said, "these figures for torture and torture-related deaths under this regime do not mean that things are worse now. They are higher only because there are more people in jail, but proportionally they are the same as under any previous regime, be it right-wing or left, and the techniques are almost always iden-

The specialist listed the official responses to allegations from international pressure groups, such as the London-based human rights group Amnesty International of incidents of torture in Turkey un-

Turkish officials said that from September 1980 to October 1982 One internationally recognized they received complaints on 540 cases of torture. Of these, 316 complaints were under investigation; 171 allegations were unfounded: the current government was not re- trials concerning 37 cases were sponsible for the present state of continuing; and 16 cases had been affairs. The specialist, who asked concluded, with 34 officials acquitto remain anonymous, said that ted and 15 sentenced to prison most of the blame fell on "tradi-terms. Of the 93 defendants in the tion" and on previous govern- 37 cases pending resolution. 17 were under detention and 76 free

gave the following breakdown: Four of the 204 did die as a result dence that authorities are now tak- attempting to escape"; 25 died "in cases were under investigation and one person could not be traced.

The speciaist, sifting through reports. claims, counterclaims and server said, was the fact that Turks denials, came to the conclusion had come to expect these stories prize winning short story called that at least 115 people had died in and had become accustomed to the "The Man Who Was Best in the that at least 115 people had died in and had become accustomed to the the same 25-month period as a re-

This figure included, he said. sult of hunger strikes, which genertenced to 14 years in jail and of ally went unreported because of jail for nearly a year in the pending deaths," he added.

Compiling this list was a diffihave been barred from all sides. Some prisoners - mainly



propaganda value of allegations. Sirmen indeed was hurt playing systematically exaggerated, and of basketball — nothing more. ficials either attempted to cover up or to minimize the incidents.

Under martial-law regulations, picture weeks later with their hair his findings on torture cannot be and mustaches shaved off, wearing published. If they could be, they prison fatigues - a treatment rewould contribute to bringing about needed reforms of the judiciary and penal systems, he said.

Noting that most of the deaths occurred during investigation — not only on those at the receiving that is, before the defendants were end but also sometimes at the giv Responding to allegations that that is, before the defendants were 204 people had died under torture sentenced and sent to penal instituin Turkish prisons in a little more tions, the expert blamed many of

"They [the police] are generally very badly educated and trained inal proceedings against persons of ill treatment and the officials re-accused of torture in 14 of 68 inci-dents alleged by international or-of "natural causes"; 15 "commit-thing most of them know is to beat up a man or torture him until he talks, so that is what they do." The horror stories, particularly

the more inventive ones, were the get a confession." hardest to prove, the expert said. But more troubling, another obidea of torture within the system. Earlier this year, a picture

appeared in a leading Istanbul daipeople who lost their lives as a re- ly of columnist Ali Sirmen, a respected journalist who has been in the clampdown on the press. "Offi-trial against the Peace Association. cials consider these to be natural a pacifist group accused of communism. The photograph showed Mr. Sirmen coming to court, leaning a suspect. The law holds that, after cult chore, he said, because there heavily on a cane, and the caption leaving prison, the policeman was misleading information from explained that he had hurt his leg playing basketball.

"A likely story," was the initial community, many of whom were convinced that Mr. Sirmen had could not walk properly. A few

political militants - aware of the days later, they learned that Mr. fer too much if witnesses are pres- mous propaganda they have to

But when Mr. Sirmen and his codefendants appeared in another served for convicts - the public was almost unanimous in terming this another form of ill-treatment. The effect of torture can be seen

not only on those at the receiving ing end as well.

"I beat people up," admitted an officer who had served on a security detail, "I knew he [the detainee] had done it. I saw him do it, but he wouldn't say he did it. I hit him twice and he admitted it. I hate myself for doing it and I hate the idea, but if I hadn't done it, I would have been in trouble with my superiors for having failed to

The whole issue of torture has become part of popular culture, as humorist Muzaffer Izgu wrote in a World at Being Beaten Up." This story tells the tale of a civil

servant who comes home one night to find his entire family in a panic because a neighborhood policeman has dropped in to ask the civil servant to stop by the police station the next day. The family spends the night advising the man on how to suffer the least through the expected third degree. They suggest that he be well-dressed, get a shave and a haircut, drink a little and swallow a few pills to take the edge off the reaction within the intellectual pain. Finally, they beat him up themselves — a "dry run" to get him used to what will happen convinced that Mr. Sirmen had been tortured to the extent that he with the hope that he will not suf-

The following day, the family by police officers, but the man ago, before uncountered claims the way out several hours later - became accepted. having discovered that he was letter - the civil servant is stopped closed. by an inspector arriving on duty.

ishment similar to caning in Britain sis for prosecution and freed them, until the first quarter of this centu-

### CONTRIBUTORS

AXEL KRAUSE is the economic correspondent of the International Herald Tribune. SINAN FISEK is a journalist who has covered Turkey for many years and is now based in Paris. DON OB-ERDORFER is the diplomatic correspondent of The Washington Post. SARI GILBERT is a Rome-based journalist who specializes in the Mediterranean countries.

# The Armenian Question

ings increased, and particularly after ASALA attacked in the Turk sh capital, killing 10 people with hand grenades and machinegun fire at Ankara's airport last summer.

Still, most Turks continue to believe that the extremist groups do not speak for the majority of Ar-

In Istanbul, an Armenian newspaper publisher said recently: "Un-ul the first arrest. I truly did not believe that the killers could be Armenians "

He added: "If there is such a thing as an Armenian cause, this does not help it. Perhaps it helps the Greek cause, or the Kurdish cause or whatever cause someone who dislikes the Turks may have. But to us, it is harmful." Some Armenians living outside port.

still living in Turkey," as one of them explained recently in Paris.

Turks say the charge is ludicrous, but symbolic of the enor-

combat Many Turkish officials today admembers, who accompanied him to the police station, are beaten badly their own propaganda effort years called Armenia by foreigners."

asked to the station to pick up a menian question was considered

After World War I, the British Excuse me." the inspector politely arrested and imprisoned in Malta asks, "but have you had your beat-leading figures of the Union and ing." "Yes, I have," the man answers. "It's all right then," the policeman says. "You may go."

Some Turks will laugh at the They were the ones generally held idea of torture by pointing out that responsible for the Armenian masthe most dreaded of Turkish tor- sacres. But British investigators, tures, the fulaka, or beating on the failing to prove premeditated mass soles of the feet, was a school pun-murder, ruled that they had no ba-

Most of the party's leaders later . - SINAN FISEK were killed in their European exiles by Armenian militants in the 1920s and 1930s, and the others were eliminated by the new leadershipof the Turkish Republic, founded

> younger generation of Armenians seeking their roots and, following the trend of the times, turning to violence, are being manipulated by outside powers to rekindle the issue. "But they choose to ignore." an academic in Ankara said, "that the people they are killing represent the forces that overthrew those originally responsible for their mis-

really happened in 1915 in eastern Turkey, as the Ottoman Empire

Spokesmen for both parties still fanatics," followed by, "A fail actindulge in accusations of "you count of the Turkish people, their started it first," and most writers and historians of the region are his ballets. and historians of the period are bi-ased. But several elements appear to have played major parts in the

• The traditional dislike tween the minority Christian Armenians in eastern Anatolia and

the majority Moslem Kurds. • The attempt by Armenian na-tionalists, with help from czarist Russia, to carve up a piece of the Ottoman Empire engaged on the

losing side in a world war. And the last-ditch attempt of the Ottomans to deport large numbers of Armenians to the south which was no safer due to the beginning British-instigated Arab re-

Turkey actually believe that the murders are carried out by the Turks "to get rid of the Armenians still living in Turkey," as one of them explained recently in Paris.

An independent chronicler, Genthe Turks began moving into Asia Minor. "In every case," the Institute still living in Turkey," as one of them explained recently in Paris.

An independent chronicler, Genthe Turks began moving into Asia Minor. "In every case," the Institute says, "the Armenians had previously been conquered by peoples at 1966 study on the Kurds.

pendence, although they constituted at most 30 percent of the popu-lation of the Turkish eastern provinces in the region which used to be

Writing about Armenian volunalone — thanks to his training — such as the figure of 1.5 million for teers who were in the vanguard of gets the praise of his torturers. On the number of victims in 1915 — the Russian Army when it invaded eastern Turkish provinces in 1914. When the killings began, the Ar- General Arta said: "These Armenian volunteers, in order to avenge bul ordering the massacre of Artheir compatriots who had been menians in 1915 are clumsy forger-massacred by the Kurds, commit-ies. ted all kinds of excesses, more than 600.000 Kurds having been killed between 1915 and 1918 in the east-

ern [provinces] of Turkey."

He continued: "More than 700,000 Armenians had been deported in 1915-16 to the southern Ottoman provinces ...most of them dying from hunger or expo-sure or being killed by the Kurds and Arabs."

The Turks would tend to agree more with General Arfa's version non-Turkish tourists and Turkish than with the Armenian one. They also strongly disagree with the claim that 1.5 million died and, again, they put the blame on prop-

1918 edition of the Encyclopedia the attack Britannica said that 600,000 Armenians had been killed; in its ASALA warned people to stay 1968 edition this was raised to 1.5 away from Turkish representative million."

book from 1896, written by Ameri- gets." can missionary Frederick D. Since then ASALA has claimed Greene, gives a much lower figure. responsibility for grenade and The book is not sympathetic to the bomb attacks on a Turkish airlines. The question remains as to what Turks. It is called "Armenian Mas-office and a Turkish travel agency." sacres or the Sword of both in Paris. A French woman Mohammed" and contains, accord-died in the second incident, which was falling apart and its leaders ing to its title page, "A complete ASALA said was carried out by its were desperate to maintain its exis- and thrilling account of the terrible "Martyr Levon Ekmekjian Comatrocities ...by Mohammedan mando.

Armenia, Mr. Greene explains. is a large plateau, quadrangular in shape ...about the size of lowa ...lt contains about 600,000 Armenians, which is about one-fourth

the number found in all Turkey. It appears unlikely that the Armenian population of easiern Tur-key could have increased to over two million in less than two decades, if 1.5 million — or 70 percent of the deportees, as Armenians today claim - died

The Turks also deny that they traditionally grabbed Armenian lands, starting from the Turkish invasion of Anatolia in the 11th cenvolt — to deprive the invading tury. The Foreign Policy Institute Russians of behind-the-lines supsovereign, independent state when other than the Turks."

Turkish officials today also claim, in their counter-propaganda offensive, often based on data gleaned from Western and Armenian sources, that:

 Eastern Anatolia was probably not the Armenians' original

 Turks did not traditionally misrule or attack Armenians: • Cables allegedly sent by Istan-

But a few violent acts by ASA-

LA probably did more to dampen popular support for the Armenians in the West, particularly in France The first two were the apparent

random bombings of two popular Paris cales, populated more by tourists than Turkish officials, students or workers living in France. The third was the attack on Ankara. airport, in which the victims were emigrants waiting to go back to their jobs in Europe after summer holidays in their native land.

ASALA then remained silent for a while, but relaunched its activi-The Ankara-based and privately ties following the execution in Feb-Observers in Ankara say a run Foreign Policy Institute com- ruary of Levon Ekmeltjian, the ounger generation of Armenians plained in a recent study that "the ASALA militant captured during

A statement in December by offices throughout the world. A little-known, U.S.-published which, it said, were "military tar-

# Agriculture: Development Efforts Begin to Achieve Results

uest of new markets for Turkey's food products, particularly in the Middle East, has led the value of agricultural exports to more than

ouble in the same period. Encouragement of agriculture serves two other significant longterm purposes. Despite efforts to check the birth rate, population growth is proceeding at about 2.1 percent a year, meaning that by the end of the century there will be at least 70 million mouths to feed in

In addition, with 55 percent of Turkey's population of 46.3 million living in agricultural areas, 61 percent of the work force now makes development of the sector could in-

tural income while at the same time serving to stem the human tide leaving the countryside for the overcrowded cities. With its rich soil, vast water re-

sources and diverse climatic conditions that allow production as various as banana plantations and high plateau dry wheat farming, the potential of Turkish agriculture is generally recognized to be enormous. In recent years much of the growth in agriculture has been con-centrated around Adana in the south and Izmir on the western

Further development, particular-ly in the southeast, will depend on the realization of giant irrigation its living from the fields. Further projects, which because of limited financial resources, have been movcrease the low per capita agricul- ing slowly.

like the Ataturk dam on the Euphrates River in the southeast will bring an additional two million hectares under irrigation.

Initial financing difficulties due to Turkey's poor international credit rating have eased. Recently, in fact, foreign banking sources have been eager to provide credit facilities. The international finance corporation recently syndicated a \$250-million credit facility for top Turkish companies working abroad. Enka and Kothutas raised payment guarantees for a major

At present Turkey has about and Teksen Holding had little trou-four million hectares of irrigated ble winning a \$42.3 million guaranland. When completed, probably tee from a consortium of Ameriby the end of the century, projects can, Saudi Arabian and Turkish banks for a large desalinization plant there.

According to Professor Ali Balaban, an irrigation expert who is dean of the faculty of agriculture at Ankara University, irrigation in the southeast could increase the value of production 10 or 15 times, as biannual harvests would be replaced by intensified Nile Deltatype farming with up to three crops a year. Mr. Balaban said that by the year 2020, another two million hectares will be irrigated, bringing 595.7 million from American Ex- the total irrigated area to eight milpress in performance and advance lion hectares. Another five million hectares potentially are able to be housing contract in Saudi Arabia irrigated but will require costly

new infrastructure and services, of cultivated land now is being corcultural development will ultimatewater resources amounting to as declined sharply.

much as 100 billion cubic centime

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Meanwhile, according to Osman Tekinel, undersecretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, the government is stressing "a more effective use of our resources through im-proved technology and factors of production that will bring higher yields per unit and improved quali-ty." Mr. Tekinel histed the following as some of the fields in which the government is concentrating its

 Seed production and distribution: seed production is being pushed on 23 state farms and by the private sector. Wheat seed production tripled in 1982 to 133,000 tons. To further improve yields, the government is importing high quality, high yield soya, wheat, rice, hybrid com, cotton, carrots, eggplant and watermelon seeds, mostly from the United States, but also from Italy, France and Bulgaria.

• Fertilizer: fertilizer use in Turkey lags behind desired levels. Al-though consumption increased from 2.2 million tons in 1970 to 6.7 million tons in 1981, less than half

## Funds Urged For Military

(Continued from Page 10S) package, totaling 600 million

 Developing cooperative military programs with Arab nations, primarily in the training field, but this might be expanded. In a recent interview with the

English-language Turkish Daily News, Mr. Bayolken said that defense ministers of Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Tunisia had planned visiting Ankara to sign agreements, aimed at developing "extensive cooperation, including military training and instruction programs." Asked whether the agreements might be expanded, the minister said that "we are looking forward to a wider cooperation in every domain, including that of the mil-tary." But he did not elaborate. "Turkey is an important factor for peace, stability and balance in the Middle East," Mr. Bayulken said. -AXEL KRAUSE

Mr. Balaban said: "Turkey's agri- rectly fertilized. The government has been encouraging domestic ly depend on our ability to develop production so that imports have • Insecticides: In 1982 almost

ters a year and the speed at which twice as many wheat fields in the southeast were sprayed than the previous year and spraying elsewhere also increased.

 Mechanization. By the end of 1982 Turkish farmers owned 435,000 tractors. This represents an inadequate ratio to acreage and ought to be doubled, Mr. Tekinel said. Even more important, however, is to increase the tonnage of additional equipment per tractor. Farmers own only an average of three tons of additional equipment, against the desired ratio of 10 to

• The government has begun a project to grow second crops on irrigated cereal farmlands in the Aegean, Mediterranean and southeastern areas. Last June, 60,858 hectares were planted with soya, corn, or peanuts after the spring cereal barvest.

• Fallow land project: there are eight million hectares of fallow land each year and the government is seeking to encourage cultivation of 3.5 million to 4 million of these by 1992. In 1981, 120,000 hectares of fallow land in 14 provinces were planted with lentils, export of which brought in \$190 million in

With the help of the World Bank, the government is seeking to increase meat and milk yields from its 87-million herd. Milk yield per cow is less than one-third that of Europe. To improve livestock production, programs of artificial in-semination and of cross-breeding the native eastern red cow will be crossed with halstein and brown Swiss) have been initiated. Incentives are being offered to prevent the early slaughtering of lambs and a heavy vaccination process in the same state. a heavy vaccination program is designed to reduce the death toll

from disease. A key part of the government's efforts is the development of efficient technical services, which have lagged seriously. Mr. Tekinel said that the convent planning envisages a countrywide program — so far confined to six of Turkey's 67 provinces — of on-the-spot agricultural technicians. In irrigated areas each village would have its each village would have its own technician. In dry farming areas there would be one for five villages and the technicians would attend weekly meetings with government experts to learn how to deal with

-SARI GILBERT

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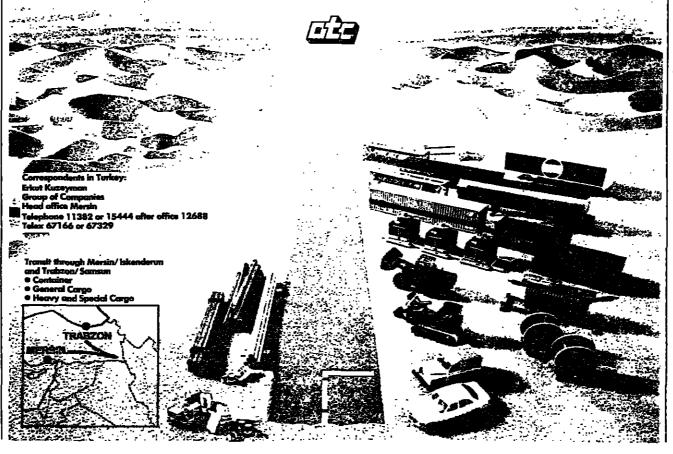
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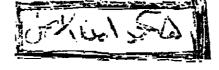
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# Parties: **Defining** A Role

ssor to look to as an example Celai Bayar, 99. former president under the Democrat Party and himself toppled by a coup in 1960, remains a figurehead of the right. General Evren has complained about the absolute power wielded by party chairmen within their organizations, and the assembly has tried, with the new law, to put an and to one-man rule. "What we and to one-man rule. "What we want to do." Prof. Aldikacti said, "is to enact legislation that will ensure intraparty democracy. We want to put an end to the dictatorship of a single profit profit. ship of a single undisputed party

Some critics have said that this would tend to weaken the parties. "The idea," a Turkish political scientist said, "is in line with the constitution in that the new democracy will be based on a strong executive but with a weak party system, and a powerful president. Trying to end the personality cult within po litical parties is only one of the dif-ficult reforms the present administration would like to achieve. It also would like to put an end to the existence of the smaller parties. which, in the past, often held the balance of power and profited from crucial positions in coalition governments to gain influence beyond their true political strength.

Two former politicians, Alpasian Turkes of the extreme rightist Nationalist Action Party — on trial for his life — and Necmettin Erbakan of the Islamic fundamentalist National Salvation Party, are two recent examples. Mr. Erbakan was sentenced to four years in jail late in February. Both men were regular fixtures in the series of coa-litions that ruled Turkey before the coup. They helped convince the present rulers that coalitions were not made for a Turkish type of democracy. "Coalitions have never been successful in this country, assembly member Halil Ibrahim Karal, a member of the constitutional committee and a university professor.

Former Ambassador Namik Kemal Yolga, also an assembly member, said: "We would like to bring a system that will reduce the number of parties and prevent coa-litions." The "weak parties" system will contribute to this, as will the organizational restrictions imposed by the new legislation. Any new party will have to have a branch in at least 34 of the country's 67 provinces, against 15 under the previous law. This is likely to be expensive; one expert calculated that forming a party now would cost about 2 billion Turkish lira — or about \$10 million. The Consultative Assembly recently modified the constitutional committee draft to include an article that foresees financial aid to political parties from the state treasury. There were no immediate details on how this would be done, however. The new law says that parties cannot acce donations from banks, labor unions, and professional or nonprofessional associations and cooperatives - apparently a move to prevent potential pressure groups from donating money to the par-

Although the parties law is ready, political activities remain banned, as General Evren recently reminded would-be politicians in a stern statement. The elections are months away, and all new parties will have to start from scratch: find new cadres, because many former politicians are banned from poliucs; set up local organizations, because the parties may not be able to benefit from those of the old, disbanded parties: and find the necessary funds, without violating the new law's articles on financing. The new law, which is about to be put into final form by the National Security Council, bans civil servants, military personnel and students from joining political parties. The law states that party names may not include such adjectives as communist, fascist, anarchist, theocratic or socialist - or their synonyms. Parties also will not be able to claim to be the continuation of a disbanded party. Claiming such an affiliation had proved in some cases before the 1980 military intervention to be useful in getting votes. Such conservative politicans as Mr. Demirel, for example, said at that time that they were follow-ing in the path of of the Democrat Party, which no longer existed but had large popular appeal. The law also prevents parties from signing up new members during the threemonth span preceding elections.

Organizational difficulties aside, there is little doubt that the two main parties that existed before the coup will be revived one way or another. Almost everyone has a favorite to name as leader of one party or another and rumors abound. The most persistent one is about a theoretical third "centrist"— or "Kemalist" — party which will have the tacit backing of the army. Premier Ulusu's name is mentioned in connection with this par-

But many observers believe that despite the popularity that the army and President Evren enjoy, it is almost inevitable that a centrist party eventually will go the way of its predecessors. One solution may be for the third party to exist as a perpetual coalition partner, calling the majority to order whenever the and anses and as a reminder of

ever-present armed forces that determined to bring democracy urkey — even by suspending pi freedoms when the need aris-

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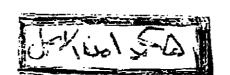
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**SCIENCE** 

By Philip M. Boffey New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States is about to enter a ed States is about to enter a new age of missile technology in which nuclear warheads will be designed to maneuver in flight, either to dodge enemy defenses or to home in on a target with unparal-

The first such maneuvering war-heads are expected to be deployed on the Pershing-2 intermediaterange missiles, which are at the center of the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on medium-range missiles in arms control perspective." said Europe. The Reagan administration has offered to forgo plans to the Arms Control Association and deploy 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe if the Russians dismantle 540 missiles in Eastern Europe and Asia.

If the new U.S. warheads work as well as their proponents expect - which is not yet certain - they will make the Pershing-2 the most accurate missile of its range ever produced. And research projects are under way to develop advanced maneuvering warheads for possible use on a range of intercontinental and submarine-launched missiles.

THE implications of maneuvering warheads could be profound. Pinpoint accuracy could make them effective even against superhardened targets such as Soviet command centers and missile silos. Small but highly accurate maneuvering warheads could be used to wipe out targets in congested areas, minimizing damage to the surroundings and making a supposedly "limited" nuclear war appear more feasible.

Eventually, long-range maneuvering warheads might be fired against moving targets, such as ships, planes or mobile missiles. And highly evasive warheads could nullify any ballistic missile defense system mounted by the Russians.

The prospects clearly have the Soviet Union worried. Soviet officials are said to have proposed a ban on maneuvering warheads as part of a package of arms control measures. But some U.S. experts. confident that the United States has a long lead in maneuvering warheads, are reluctant to yield the

stii

The new weapons, which are generally described by the acronym MARV. for maneuvering re-entry vehicle, were considered by arms controllers and military technologists a decade ago as a potentially was the potentially high accuracy. number of missile launchers. one superpower to launch a leased, cannot maneuver; they simsurprise attack.

But technical events have, in a They cannot make last-minute structions to change course abruptarms controllers' viewpoint. Advances in the guidance, control and missiles have already made them so seem a revolution. For example, flight. the much-debated, highly accurate MX missile would not, as now planned, carry a maneuvering war-

"MARV is basically bad from an former deputy director of the CIA. "It's a step downhill in every respect and would make a bad situa- all simply follow programmed in- on target; they tion worse. But accuracies are already to the point where MARV would be only a little bit worse, a little more dangerous."

"We hoped at one time to ban MARVs," said Richard Garwin, a longtime defense consultant, "but that doesn't seem feasible anymore because they're here. You don't need them for most purposes and they're not revolutionary. I don't see them as a particularly desirable technology or as particularly bad."

However, Robert C. Aldridge, a former aerospace engineer who helped design MARVs before turning Pentagon critic, warned that their increased accuracy makes their use all the more likely. "MARVs have been played down a lot lately," he said. "But they wouldn't put them on the Pershing-2 if they didn't have a purpose for

MARVs represent the third and latest stage in the development of technologies to deliver missile

In the first, the missiles flew a simple trajectory from launching point to target. Rockets would start the missile on the right trajectory before burning out. The re-maining capsule, called a re-entry vehicle, would coast unguided through space and fall back down to enter the atmosphere over the target. Eventually, scientists learned to put several warheads on the same missile, but they still fell in the same general area.

in the second stage, engineers learned to put 10 or more warheads on one missile and aim each individually at different targets within a long, narrow "footprint" area. This is the so-called MIRV technology, radical advance that would revolu- for multiple independently targettionize warfare and make arms ed re-entry vehicle and it has vastcontrol much more difficult. The ly multiplied the number of targets chief concern of arms controllers that can be destroyed by a given

ply follow a ballistic trajectory.

sense, overtaken MARV and made course changes to correct errors in ly, making them difficult to interit slightly less fearsome, from the the trajectory, caused by such fac- ccpt. head's surface as it enters the at- used to maneuver the warhead, in-

tors as uneven melting of the wardesign of conventional ballistic mosphere, air turbulence, rain, cluding internal weight shifting sleet, miscalculation of geophysical accurate that the additional accuraeffects or a host of small errors that
cy expected with MARVs does not have accumulated over the long body weight), movable flaps or

> maneuverability to the warheads back at specified altitudes, or One line of development has swerving paths. concentrated on evasive maneuvers

> > Pershing 2 is designed to contain the first maneuverable warhead, one able either to dodge enemy defenses or zero in oh target. A radar-scanning device surveys the land below and

es it to topographica

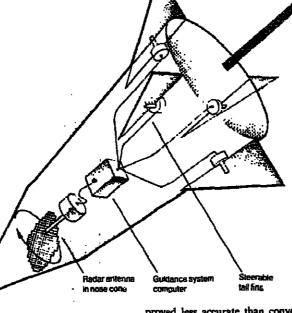
compares it to topographic information stored in its computerized guidance sys

computerized guidance in if the two scenes do not match precisely, steering fine are actuated to adjust

for accuracy of 120 feet after a flight of 1,000 miles.

A variety of techniques can be (much as a surfboard can be fins, or small steering rockets. The So the United States has been warheads can be programmed to trying, for at least 15 years, to add swerve off course and then they can follow continuous

All the swooping and to confuse defenses. No evasive swerving has a price, warhead yet studied, tested or envisioned can spot an enemy defen- MARVs never sive missile and dodge around it; quite got back



proved less accurate than conventional warheads. And although later versions have been more accurate, the guidance and control systems needed for maneuvering drive up their costs and reduce the weight of the warhead that can be

notably "penetration aids" and de-coys designed to fool defenses, have also delayed the need for evasive maneuvering. A decision on producing and deploying evasive MARVs will probably depend on whether the Soviet Union shows firm signs of deploying an exten-sive anti-ballistic missile defense

A second line of development has sought precision guidance tech-niques to zero in on the target with great accuracy, either by getting last-minute position "fixes" from satellites or the stars or by using radar or other sensors to identify the target or its surrounding ter-

I HE first precision-guided MARV to operate will be the war-head on the Pershing-2, which slows down briefly and uses its radar to home in on its target. Its reentry vehicle carries a reference map of the target area, generated from satellite photos, in its computer brain, and it compares this map with the radar pictures it sees on the way down. The radar looks for prominent

terrain features and often the target itself, and the guidance system then operates four fins to aim the warhead. In theory, according to a report by the Congressional Research Service, Pershing-2 warheads are expected to land within least 10 times closer than the most advanced version of the Pershing-1. But the system has not yet shown

target on the ground and hit it. guidance — have yet to merge et-mone from the pituitary gland, erable to the synthetic hormone fectively. Some experts believe a single warhead cannot do both.

© 1983 AAAP, excerpted from Science 83 magazine

# **CURRENTS**

# Insect Uses Bait to Catch Dinner

FINCA LA SELVA. Costa Rica — Elizabeth McMahan, a zoolement has found what may be the first instance of an insect using base and catch its dinner.

While watching terraites repair a hole in their nest, she saw an "a sin bug," camouflaged with bits of the nest that it had glued to its using its glandular fluids, snatch one of the termites. It sucked the mite dry and, grasping the carcass with its forelegs, wiggled the body at the hole's edge until another worker emerged, set on retrieving the dealer body, which would have served as a protein supplement to the terminal woody diet. Slowly the disguised assassin drew the dead termite believing the worker out of the hole. Then it grabbed the new victim. After these hours and 21 letters have a second and the second and t

three hours and 31 kills, the assassin bug stopped feeding.

Insects are known to disguise themselves to avoid predators or attractions, but according to the animal behaviorist Benjamin Beck, "This comprey, but according to the animal behaviorist Benjamin Beck,"

### California Protects Indian Graves

that gives California Indians power over skeletons and grave artifacts be done with the remains.

The bill "has just abo

CACRAMENTO, California — Commission, which in turn locates A law went into effect Jan. 1 the most likely descendents. The descendents recommend what will-The bill "has just about made

climax of a battle between the Indians and some California archaeologists over rights to such materials. The new law protects from van-dalism and disturbance all identi-support the new law. "It's about." fied Indian cemeteries on private time the Indians had control over land. If other Indian graves are their burial grounds," said Russell found, the landowner must notify the state Native American Heritage Management.

### Fighting the Hot-Tub Bacterium

CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina — By the time a dozen students came to him with painful skin rashes or ear infections. James McCutchan, the University of North Carolina's student health-service physician, was suspicious. And when they all told him they had recently celebrated a basketball victory with a dip in a rented giant redwood him tub, he notified the local health department.

The students, say the health officials, may represent the worst known outbreak of infections from a hot-tub-loving bacterium that began showing up in the late 1970s. Though all recovered, six of the students were up in the late 1970s. treated with antibiotics and one was hospitalized. Orange County, North Carolina, became the latest of a growing number of communities to bar commercial use or rental of wooden hot tubs.

Called Pseudomonas aeruginosa, the bacterium lives in soil, human skin and intestines, and in standing water. It thrives at warm temperatures multiplying every 30 minutes. The wooden hot tub is a particularly inviting habitat for the organism. It hides in the porous wood, re-emerging-even after cleaning. Health officials suggest that private owners buy a vinyl liner for their wooden tubs.

### Triggering the Growth Hormone

A JOLLA, California - Re- Growth hormone also controls the have isolated and synthesized the substance believed to trigger the hormone that stimulates human DNA techniques and is currently. 20 to 40 meters of the target, at growth. They say it may eventually being tested on patients. Growth help heal wounds and burns.

in tests that it can actually find a factor, the chemical is naturally opment - evasion and precision regulates the release of growth hor- hormone, they say, it may be pref-

be used to treat dwarfism or to hormone releasing factor, say the Salk scientists, may be easier and Called growth hormone releasing cheaper to synthesize because it is smaller than the hormone. And bee rget on the ground and hit it. produced in extremely small cause the chemical causes the re-The two lines of MARV devel- amounts by the hypothalamus. It lease of the body's own growth

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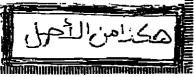
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WALL STREET WATCH By EDWARD ROHRBACH

### Stock Analysts Use Many Means To Try to Foresee a Correction

How do you know when to run for cover and survive Wall Street's widely expected correction?

Ralph J. Acampora, chief technical analyst at Kidder Peabody, cited three consecutive days of 1.000 or more declines among Big Board stocks as signaling the bull market's first major pullback.

1. "It's like a rock sitting on the edge of a cliff, and that's what would market in the control of the control

push it off," he warned. Despite the market's wild gyrations since mid-October, he noted there have not been three days in a row with 1,000 declining stocks, though twice two such negative back-to-back trading days occurred, once in mid-November and again in late January.

Mr. Acampora said, however, that he believes the first major correc-

Blue chips, drugs and

tion will come from a higher level on the Dow Jones industrial average - 1,175 to 1,200. "How we get there will tell how severe the correction will be." he said.

"An orderly upmove to that level should mean a loss of no more than 50 to 75 points. A steep runup in an emotional market would set the stage for a big retreat, 100 to 150 consumer stocks are

Mr. Acampora emphasized, picking up now and however, this is all to be seen in the should lead the pack. context of a strong bull market. In fact, he underscored that Kidder

Peabody's newest recommendation
list is entitled "Stocks to Own Before, During and After Any Market
Correction." The dozen are: Bristol-Myers, Chase Manhattan, Clorox,
Control Data, General Electric, IBM, Illinois Power, Johnson & John-

son, J.P. Morgan, Pfizer, Pioneer Corp., and Waste Management.

"Blue chips, drugs and consumer stocks led the market off the August lows," he recalled. "Then they corrected several months while the rally broadened to secondary issues, but quality stocks are picking up now and

should lead the pack again."

Newton D. Zinder, E.F. Hutton's chief technical analyst, noted two studies that show the seven-month bull market might be flirting with its first major correction.

### Question of Percentages

The advance off the May 1970 bear market low of 631 on the Dow-Jones average carried to 951 in April 1971, or 50.7 percent, before there was a significant correction. Secondly, he said, the advance off the De-cember 1974 low of 578 that carried to 882, or 52.6 percent, in July 1975 before meeting an important reaction.

A 50.7 percent advance above the 777 low of last August would carry to 1,171, while a 52.6 percent advance would carry to 1,186, Mr. Zinder

Cordula Pawlik, analyst for U.S. investments at Düsseldorf's Trinkans & Burkhardt, one of West Germany's largest private banks, sees strong support underpinning Wall Street's advance.

Everybody's expecting a correction and waiting to buy when a decline

occurs, so it won't be deep," she said. "My charts show any pullback meeting resistance at 1.100, and if that doesn't hold, 1.070."

Mrs. Pawlik favors auto stocks, principally General Motors, in a U.S. economic recovery she predicts will be stronger than generally expected. "There's a pent-up demand for cars," she said, "and the July tax cut will give consumers more money to spend."

Mining stocks are her second choice, notably Newmont and Asarco. She sees the recovery beginning to spur metals sales later this year, and in 1984, with prices generally on the rise again, attention will focus on these

stocks as an inflation hedge.

Falling oil prices bode well for airline and railroad issues, she said. Piedmont and Delta are her recommendations in the former group, with Burlington Northern and CSX the top rail picks.

Drexel Burnham has upgraded BankAmerica and Wells Fargo, two retail-oriented banks, to its priority buy list. At the same time stock ratings on Citicorp and Bankers Trust have been reduced. This reverses a five-year recommendation emphasis by the firm on wholesale-oriented bank holding companies.

### Banking on Changes

"We expect the new money-market deposit account to have a signifi-cant positive effect on the rates of growth of deposit-taking and of lend-ing — as well as operating results — or domestic, retail-based banks," said Lawrence Fuller, the firm's bank analyst.

John Hidelong, A.G. Becker's research director, said he expects the new prospective reimbursement plan of hospital costs under Medicare, now before Congress, to act as a catalyst for the sluggish hospital management stocks as its enactment becomes surer.

He favors Humana, Hospital Corp. of America, National Medical Enterprises and American Medical International among the large compa-nies, which he described now as "digesting their excellent stock market performance of 1982." For more speculative investors, he said Greatwest Hospitals, under the cloud recently of legal battles resulting from a merger, should enjoy sharply higher earnings this year and report "the industry's best results" for fiscal 1984.

Thomson McKinnon and Smith Barney both have issued new recommendations on Republic Airlines. Oppenheimer likes USAir, predicting 1983 earnings up between \$1 and \$2 a share from 1982's \$2.88.

### **CURRENCY RATES**

International Herald Tribune

Interbank exchange rates for March 9, excluding bank service charges.									
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Amsterdam	7.6695	4.012	110.79 •	35.86 *	O.1672		5.61á °	129.61	70,685
Brussels (a)	47.50	71.46	19. <b>70</b> 85	6.912	3.3265 *	17.9007	_	23.065	5.475
Frankfort	2.401	3.6145	_	35.10°	x £86.1	90,29	5.074	116.75	77.70
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New York		1.5071	0.4161	0.1457	0.07 -	0.3753	0,0211	0.4853	0.115
Peris	6.85	10.315	284.45	·	4.8025 x	254.97	14.4325	332.87	78,95
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ISDR	1.0686	0,72347	2,6774	7.4569	1,553.43	2.906	51,7194	2,2411	9,4398

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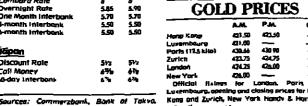
### **INTEREST RATES**

### **Eurocurrency Deposits**

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**Key Money Rates** 



# World Bank Faces Problem Projects

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — In West Africa. near washington— in west Africa near limestone quarries in southeastern Togo, the World Bank pumped \$60 million in the 1970s into a plant that bakes "clinkers." These bricks of limestone are then crushed and

mixed with gypsum to produce cement.

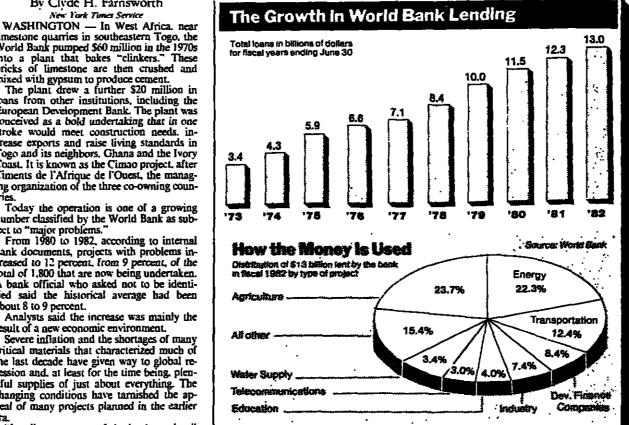
The plant drew a further \$20 million in loans from other institutions, including the European Development Bank. The plant was conceived as a bold undertaking that in one stroke would meet construction needs, increase exports and raise living standards in Togo and its neighbors. Ghana and the Ivory Coast. It is known as the Cimao project, after Ciments de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, the manag-ing organization of the three co-owning coun-

Today the operation is one of a growing number classified by the World Bank as sub-ject to "major problems."

From 1980 to 1982, according to internal bank documents, projects with problems in-creased to 12 percent, from 9 percent, of the total of 1,800 that are now being undertaken. A bank official who asked not to be identified said the historical average had been about 8 to 9 percent.

result of a new economic environment. Severe inflation and the shortages of many critical materials that characterized much of the last decade have given way to global recession and, at least for the time being, plentiful supplies of just about everything. The changing conditions have tarnished the ap-peal of many projects planned in the earlier

"Lending programs of the bank, as do all (Continued on Page 19, Col. 3)



# Regan Gloomy on Full IDA Funding

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan has conceded that there is little likelihood that Congress will appropriate all of the \$1.34 billion that the lministration is asking to finance the U.S. contribution to the World Bank's soft-loan operation, the International Development Associa-

to provide the money to the IDA. Mr. Regan told reporters: "I'm gram. afraid the whole appropriation is in trouble, dammit.

The subcommittee chairman, ty and \$2.8 billion in callable capiSenator Robert W. Kasten Jr., Republican of Wisconsin, said at the contributions to the multilateral
lion as a supplemental appropriaresult, he said. request to expand the resources of the International Monetary Fund, because of the international bank-

would be devastating to the IDA, Mr. Regan said. It would also raise After testifying Wednesday at a again the question of U.S. willing-take a second look" at whether it only \$500 million in fiscal 1981, hearing of a subcommittee of the ness and ability to live up to its in-Senate Appropriations Committee ternational commitments, he said. in which he urged Congress, in the Presumably, if Congress approved strongest possible language, to only part of the money, it would be honor the commitment it had made stretching out to at least five years what started as a three-year pro-

All told, Mr. Regan said, \$1.6 billion is needed in budget authori-

start of the hearing that Congress development banks — the World tion for fiscal 1983 and \$1.095 bil-was much more concerned with the Bank group. the Inter-American lion for fiscal 1984, to complete a Development Bank, the Asian De- \$3.2-billion commitment that was

applied for admission to the bank, were subsequently stretched over the United States would "have to four years." Congress appropriated

Mr. Regan said that "there could the bank to follow a "one-China" policy as the United Nations did.

ing and economic crisis.

He told Mr. Kasten that if the Wednesday, "U.S. contributions have been far short of this expectation because our contributions tion because our contributions cal 1982 and 1983.

After bitter debate, the other dobe ways of accommodating" membership for both Taiwan and China. He agreed with Mr. Kasten that there was no compelling reason for the bank to follow a "one-China" billion emergency package — in the support of the bank to follow a "one-China" billion emergency package — in the support of the company.

With the agreement of creditors to the debt settlement, the future of the debt settlement, the future of the debt settlement, the future of the debt settlement, the future of the debt settlement, the future of the debt settlement, the future of the debt settlement, the future of the debt settlement, the future of the debt settlement, the future of the debt settlement, the future of the debt settlement, the future of the debt settlement, the future of the debt settlement, the future of the debt settlement, the future of the debt settlement, the future of the debt settlement, the future of the debt settlement, the future of the debt settlement at the future of the future of the debt settlement at the future of the future of the debt settlement at the future of the debt settlement at the future of the future of the future of the future of the futu billion emergency package — in which the U.S. is not participating The Reagan administration's - to sustain at least a \$2-billion \$1.34-billion request to complete lending rate for fiscal 1984.

# Receiver for AEG Says Settlement On Debt Assured

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches FRANKFURT — The court-ap-pointed receiver for AEG-Telefunken told a meeting of creditors that the company's plan for a debt settlement has been virtually com-pleted, signaling an impressive tur-naround in the fortunes of the gi-

ant electrical-goods manufacturer.
The receiver, Wilhelm Schaaf, said that written acceptances to the plan, under which AEG intends to write off 60 percent of its debts, mean it should be agreed on quickly. He said acceptances have been received for 98.8 percent of AEG's liabilities and from 99.5 percent of its creditors.

Under West German bankruptcy law, half the number of creditors representing 80 percent of the liabilities have to agree for the reorganization of the company to

The debt settlement will mark a major success for the program of drastic retrenchment initiated by AEG, whose slide into court-supervised reorganization last year jolted the banking community and financial markets. Helped by gov-ernment financial support, AEG has pared away aumerous unprofitable operations and made deep reductions in its workforce.

After the meeting, Heinz Dürr, the managing board chairman of AEG, said the huge the group will make no operating loss this year. Business has improved to the ex-tent that AEG can make full pen-

of 980 million Deutsche marks bilities will be settled in the current (\$408 million) in 1982. Company court proceedings. Against this (\$408 million) in 1982. Company court proceedings. Against this sources said last week a new forecast showed an end to operating sets, giving a ratio of 40.7 percent. 

elaborate on the longer term out- fered 40 percent, unchanged from look. Earlier, he had told creditors the proposal offered when AEG that AEG is now in a financial po- applied from debt settlement last sition to fulfill terms of its courtsupervised debt-settlement pro-ceedings and continue as a viable

AEG is seen in productivity gains, pany's improved situation, hit Mr. Dürr said. In 1984, group turn- 58.80 DM in the post-election bull Mr. Dürr said. In 1984, group turn-over of about 14 billion DM will be market earlier this week.



Heinz Dürt

produced by a workforce of only 82,000. In 1979, when AEG posted a loss of 968 million DM, similar turnover was produced by a work-force of 158,000.

AEG needs no additional sales of major shareholdings to finance its debt settlement, he said.

General Electric Co. of Britain has been mentioned in some press articles as still having an active interest in buying into parts of AEG's capital goods businesses. but Mr. Dürr denied that any negotiations are under way with

AEG posted losses on operations about 6.7 billion DM of AEG's lia-Because all creditors will be offered a minimum of 10,000 DM, Mr. Dürr, however, declined to the larger creditors have been of-

August.

Voting on the proposal will be over the next two days, but the written agreements make this large-

# Prices on NYSE Gain On Oil Price Hopes

New York Stock Excha emerged on speculation that the

tionary lears may keep interest

ably not go up and inflationary lantic Richfield 1% to 41%. pressures will be lessened," Mr. Deutsch said.

in world oil prices would have the to 571/2.

Others had a different view of yesterday. I suppose it should come up some," said Hugh Johnson of First Albany, "Some people probably found no justification for yes-The Dow Jones industrial aver- terday's decline. I don't agree with age spent most of the morning on that group, but there are some people who believe all is well and

said analyst Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp.

reason for concern about what the Fed will do. February's figures for The OPEC ministers are meeting sures, M-2 and M-3, are due out in London. Saudi Arabian Oil Friday, and he predicted both sures, M-2 and M-3, are due out would show growth "that could properly be called excessive."

Chairman Volcker has suggestes soon and would then be able to ed he's concerned about it, and naturally if they tighten credit con-Harvey Deutsch of Purcell ditions, that's going to cause some Graham said the the OPEC rumors people to do a double-take on their

On the NYSE floor, a number of oil stocks registered strong gains. rates high.

"If OPEC comes down on the price of oil, interest rates will prob-

A Congressional Budget Office Motors 1% to 61%. American Can Study estimated a 56 per barrel cut 1½ to 33½, American Express 1%

### Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches same impact on the U.S. economy NEW YORK - Prices on the as a \$10 billion tax cut. aged to close higher after an after- the market. "It went down so much noon rally in the energy sector that

OPEC nations may be near an ac-

cord on oil prices. the down side but started gaining momentum at midday and finished up 12.86 points at 1,132.64. The Dow had fallen almost 22 points

Advancing issues led declines three to two, and volume edged up to 84.3 million shares from 79.4

Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani said he thought the cartel would reach an agreement on pricagree on output quotas.

Chairman Paul Volcker that infla-

"The market is weary and wary,"

Mr. Johnson said he sees good two broader money supply mea-

offset some of Tuesday's reaction current forecasts for '83," Mr. to statements by Federal Reserve Johnson added.

Blue-chips also came on strong IBM was up 1% to 1024. General

# **EC Asks Compensation** March 9 For U.S. Trade Moves

losses the EC said it had suffered because of U.S. trade policies, a community trade official said.

He said the EC told the council of the General Agreement on Tar-iffs and Trade that Washington should make up for losses resulting from the virtual closure of the U.S. market to European exports of vi-tamin B12 since 1980, and that a GATT panel should study damages to European firms from a con-troversial U.S. law allowing U.S. exporters to defer taxes on foreign

The EC request came two weeks after the community proposed compensation for \$35 million it said European farmers lost through the sale of subsidized U.S. wheat flour to Egypt in January.

body he was astonished that the assess the EC claims.

GENEVA — The European sation for losses that came after a Community asked Washington on Wednesday for compensation for agreed on during GATTS 1973-79 change in U.S. import duties agreed on during GATT's 1973-79 Tokyo round of tariff cuts. As for the tax law, he said the United States was working on new

regulations that would conform to GATT guidelines, and he promised to keep the council informed of progress on this matter. The EC has figured that the tax law amounted to an indirect subsi dy of \$2 billion to U.S. exporters in the past 10 years.

Jean-Pierre Derisbourg, deputy

head of the EC mission in Geneva.

suggested that the EC might raise

its duties on acetic acid, which it imports almost solely from the

United States, as a way to compen

sate for the loss of the vitamin B12 sales. The vitamin is used primarily in cattle feed.
The trade official said delegate to the GATT council were divided Michael Smith, the U.S. delegate on whether the 88-nation body to the 64-nation council told the should set up a working group to flanders' technology International Trade Fair

Two aspects of Belgium: "The Peasant's Dance" by Flemish Master Bruegel the Elder; and the symbol of the "Flanders' Technology" fair, showcase of the most sophisticated technology.

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Ghent, may 3-7 '83

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Masters, for example, - a long industrial tradition - from basic manufacturing to

"state-of-the-art" components for the Space Shuttle. Combined, they have themselves in Belgium. And our imaginative solutions to individual problems. produced perhaps the most highly skilled, highly productive workforce in Europe. Only natural in a country where export accounts for some 60% of the

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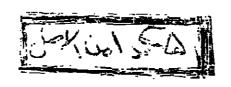
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THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF

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Monetary System would be realigned soon. The weakness of several currencies, particularly the French and Belgian francs, and a stronger Deutsche mark following the general election victory of conservative Chancellor Helmut Kohl have cerearly strained the system this 7 2334 411 3 830 2300 2100 24 14 487 23 mut Kohl have severely strained the system this week. The EMS limits the extent to which eight European Community nations' currencies can rise or fall against each other. rise or rall against each other.

There has been speculation on foreign exchange markets that the situation cannot go on much longer, that there will have to be a devaluation of the weaker currencies and an upward revaluation of the mark.

France is believed to hope that Bonn will initiate a resolution of the Economic States. tiate a revaluation so that France will not have to act to devalue the franc. After a West German cabinet meeting

After a West German cabinet meeting Wednesday, a government spokesman. Dieter Stolze, said in response to reporters' questions that Bonn did not plan any initiative toward a realignment and that no contacts on the subject were envisaged with other EC members.

In an interview with the newspaper Le Monde in Paris, Alois Mertes, minister of state at the West German Foreign Ministry, went at the West German Foreign Ministry, went further. He said categorically that there was no question of a realignment now. Financial coop-eration between France and West Germany should be pursued as far as possible, he said. The two men's remarks reflected Bonn's con-

Bonn Aides See

No Shift in EMS

BONN — Two West German officials dis-missed Wednesday reports that the European

cern that a revaluation of the mark would damage economic recovery by making exports less competitive, economic analysts said.

"The times are over when we can be proud of a revaluation of the mark," said a bank economic

mist in Frankfurt. "There is just too much un-employment." More than 2.5 million people are without work in West Germany. Mr. Stolze said he expected the issue to be

month.

For the fifth time in six days, the Bundesbank bought Belgian francs Wednesday on the exchange market to keep the currency from sinking beneath its EMS floor. Central banks are committed to such interventions to maintain the EMS limits. Belgium raised its key dis-count lending rate Tuesday from 11.5 percent

to 14 percent in an effort to stop speculation.

Dealers said pressure lifted from the French franc Wednesday following a steep rise in French short-term deposit rates, which deterred speculators. The currency closed at 6.85 to the In London the pound under pressure be

cause of the prospect of lower oil prices, fell at the start of trading to a six-year low against other major currencies on a trade-weighted index, but finished generally stronger after Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, predicted an OPEC price and produc-

Taniani, predicted an of the parks and product ion agreement soon.

The pound finished London trading at \$1.502, after falling below \$1.50 Tuesday in New York. Dealers said the dollar in Europe closed little changed from Tuesday, after slipping in the same trading Farlier it may on the ing in afternoon trading. Earlier it rose on the possibility of higher U.S. interest rates.

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### **BUSINESS BRIEFS**

### Disney Becomes First U.S. Firm 'Fo Get Loan From Japan Banks

TOKYO (LAT) - Walt Disney Productions, siready gnaranteed soyal-

TUKYU (LAI)—Walt Disney Productions, already gnaranteed royalless from more than two million fickets sold in advance of Tokyo Disneyand's April 15 opening. Wednesday became the first U.S. company to
serive a Japanese bank loan.
Ronald W. Miller, president and third executive officer, said the loan
in the amount of 15 billion yea (\$65 million)—was provided by a
syndicate of 12 Japanese banks and insurance companies headed by the
ndustrial Bank of Japan. Five U.S. banks with branches in Japan were

Although U.S. companies have raised funds in yen in Japan's finance tarket before, the borrowings have always taken the form of bonds. The recedent set by the bank loan, which is to be signed Thursday, was onsidered potentially significant as a sign of an opening of the Japanese fiancial market to foreign companies

### Seneen to Leave Board of ITT

NEW YORK (NYT) — Harold Geneen has announced that he il not seek re-election to the oard of International Telephone Telegraph. Mr. Geneen, 73, bmilt IT into a large worldwide con-longrate as chief executive from 959 to 1980.

"Mr. Geneen has left an indeliie mark on ITT as well as the usiness world in general," said and V. Araskog, the current hairman, president and chief exective, in a letter to shareholders hat will accompany the company's must report. He is "the man who dilt the ITT we know today."

Mr. Geneen has remained active a business, tending to his own inestments and participating in inestment groups that have bought-



### Argentina Short-Term-Debt Plan

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — Argentina will refinance over three ears \$1.4 billion in short-term external debt falling due in the next few eeks, the central bank president, Julio Gonzelez del Solar, was reported

saying Wednesday.

On Monday, the central bank suspended indefinitely the repayment of a saying Wednesday.

On Monday, the central bank suspended indefinitely the repayment of a short-term foreign loans taken out in the form of currency swaps, and aid that new regulations for their management would be issued shortly, in such swaps the borrower sells his foreign currency to the central bank and can buy it back at a fixed exchange rate when the loan matures.

Several newspapers reported Wednesday that Mr. Gonzalez del Solar aid in a radio interview Tuesday that the swaps would be refinanced yet 36 months and would be repaid in six-monthly installments after a suital 18-monthly grace period. Foreign bankers described the mone as uitial 18-month grace period. Foreign bankers described the move as a top-gap measure pending new banking regulations.

### British Surplus Up in Quarter

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain's corrent account surplus rose to £1.71 illion (\$2.6 billion) in the fourth quarter of 1982 from a surplus of £847 nillion in the third quarter, the Treasury said Wednesday.

For 1982 as a whole, the current account surplus was to £3.9 billion, own from £6 billion the previous year. The 1982 figures include a £2.2 illion trade surplus and a surplus of £1.7 billion from services, such as arnings from overseas investments, banking, insurance and shipping.

### Hong Kong Sets Probe of EDA

HONG KONG (Reuters) — The Hong Kong Securities Commission Vednesday appointed two inspectors to investigate the affairs of EDA evestments following a recent high court order issued to close down the

Financial Secretary John Bremsidge autompted and welcomed the ap-cintment, saying it was consistent with the implementation of the regu-nory steps in the financial sectors foreshadowed in his recent budget

### Opel, Others Hope for Sales Rise

GENEVA (Regiters) - Adam Opel AG and the other General Motors ational companies in Europe aim to increase sales to 1.1 million cars in 983 from 955,234 last year, Opel's chairman, Ferdinand Beickler, said Vednesday at a news conference on the eve of the Geneva Motor Show. Mr. Beickler expressed confidence that Opel would end the year in rofit, as in 1982. He said that he expected the overall car market in oped to raise their market share in Europe.

### **Company Notes**

Citicorp filed a shelf registration with the Securities and Exchange commission for as much as \$2 billion in new debt.

BSR announced a one for three rights issue to raise £20.2 million (\$30

# Refiners in Singapore Act To Survive Output Decline

Oil to cut its local refining capacity

by 400,000 barrels a day.

Some World Bank Projects Falter

culture, education, health services,

By Dinah Lee

Dorsey Dunn, chairman of Motoward a core concept of around bil Oil Singapore, dismissed 250,000 barrels a day with a high SINGAPORE—Refiners in Singapore as the collection in their business as other "We've known about the Periams"

Most of the refiners' attention and description in the refiners' attention and description in the refiners' attention and description in the refiners' attention and description in the refiners' attention and description in the refiners' attention and description in the refiners' attention and description in the refiners' attention and description in the refiners' attention and description in the refiners' attention and description in the refiners' attention and description in the refiners' attention and description in the refiners' attention and description in the refiners' attention and description in the refiners' attention and description in the refiners' attention and description and description in the refiners' attention and description are description and description and description are description and description and description and description and description are description and description and description and description and description and description and description are description and description and description and description and description and description are description and description and description are description and description and description are description and description are description and description are description and description and description are description and description are description.

Mobil Oil of Singapore Wedneslenge. It awarded a \$50 million contract to Chiyoda Chemical Engineering Co. of Japan for work designed to make Mobil's refining operations more efficient.

Mobil said the changes are expected to save the company \$28 million to \$31 million annually. Refiners are being forced to take measures this year to offset an apticipated one-third loss of Singapore's refining business by the end van Hillen, managing director of of 1984. Singapore is the third-largest refining center in the world afest refining center in the world af-ter Houston and Rotterdam, with a landonesia showed that nation's de-termination to refine more of its

The loss of business to the refining industry here, which accounts for almost 40 percent of manufactures have boosted total capacity turing output, is the result of new refining capacity that will begin operating in Indonesia this year and later Malaysia and Thailand. About 30 to 40 percent of Singapore's activity has been third-party processing, mostly under contract to Indonesia's state oil company,

countries in the region install more na development for five years. We capacity.

Mobil Oil of Singapore Wednes
ma development for five years. We here is now directed at the market for "white products," or middle distillates such as kerosene, diesel day became the second refiner to the Singapore refining industry had and gasoline, which is predicted to espond to the competitive chal-been working at about 80 percent grow by about 4 percent a year enge. It awarded a 550 million capacity in 1982, he foresaw a drop while regional demand for fuel rein output to 50 to 60 percent by mains constant or falls slightly.

in output to 50 to 50 percent.

1984, or close to the point where the facilities would no longer be pore are Esso, British Petroleum, and Singapore Refining Corp., (a The Mobil announcement foljoint venture between the Singapore government, BP and Caltex.) Esso Singapore has said it is conlows last month's decision by Shell centrating on improving wharling facilities, while BP is expanding its investment in energy savings through the SRC. Mr. Dunn said Wednesday that

van Hilten, managing director of Shell Eastern Petroleum, said that his company was unaffected by Pertamina's decision to switch from eash payments to a barter arrangement with the Singapore re-finers. He said that for the past nine years, Mobil had accepted raw Indonesian crude in payment for refining services but that recently the Indonesians had indicated the Mr. van Hilten also mentioned the threat of Middle Eastern refinprice would go up. Other reliners have reacted negatively to the Per-tamina decision, which means they eries now under construction that competing with Singapore as exporters of petroleum products starting this year. "Singapore's refining capacity is too big for the future," he said. "Shell is working the said of the starting this year." Indonesia's are asked to accept Indonesia's Sumatra light crude or low sulphur oil, both unattractive choices to the local refining industry.

begun to increase its disbursements

into export development or into

imports that would improve facili-

"There is a worldwide shrinkage

of money and credit." Mr. Burn-ham said. "The bank can make a

limited, marginal contribution to helping the situation."

ties to modernize an economy.

also makes interest-free loans for years, an 8 percent increase over

similar purposes to the poorest the planned pace.

### EC Lowers **Expections** For Growth

By Philip Stephens

BRUSSELS — The European Community can expect economic growth of only 0.4 percent this year, the EC Executive Commission said Wednesday, sharply scaling down the 1.1 percent forecast of last October. Weaker trends in private con-

sumption, near-stagnation of real incomes and declining fixed investment had been carried over from 1982 into 1983, dashing any possibility of a quick emergence from recession, it said in its latest economic report. But it said a slow recovery in

economic activity was likely in the second half of the year and a steep fall in oil prices could stimulate faster growth than the predicted

member nations to an average of the 11 million or 9.6 percent in It said the commission had low-

ered its estimate of the growth of the community's real gross domestic product following a further slump in economic activity during the second half of 1982. The overall result for the com-

munity's GDP in 1982 is expected to be virtual stagnation ... plus 0.2 percent compared to plus 0.3 percent predicted last October," it

Economists here said the gloomy outlook is partially tempered by
the prospect of a steep fall in oil
prices and signs the United States

Despite the losses, Mr. Draper
said the Ex-Im Bank is continuing
to make loans to companies in port a variety of long-range projects in such fields as energy, agrisuch countries, the World Bank has port development and roads. It by \$2 billion over the next two

> The report said Britain and Ireland are likely to have the largest growth rates in 1983, with real GDP rising by 1.5 percent. Among countries expected to

> register growth, France's GDP is forecast to rise by 0.8 percent and the Netherlands' by 0.1 percent. Prospects of a faster increase in economic activity in the second half of 1983 hinge on the expectation of a pick up in investment, which is expected to rise at an an-

nual 2.7 percent As for West Africa's Cimao The report also forecast inflation project, World Bank officials be- will continue to drop during the lieve its troubles are only tempo-year, with the private consumption rary. With some additional funds, deflator (the most accurate gauge year, with the private consumption calculate, the clinker plant of price rises), falling nearly 2 per-

centage points, to 8.6 percent. could yield an unusually high rate Other encouraging elements i of return on investment. The institution's managing board has just the overall forecast are a fall in the approved putting \$15 million of EC's balance of payments deficit to new credits into Cimao. From this 0.3 percent of GDP this year from new money, the World Bank hopes 0.5 percent in 1982, and a slow for an incremental rate of return of down in wage increases to 8.5 per cent from 10.5 percent.

# **Big Loss on Loans**

**Ex-Im Bank Faces** 

By Stuart Auerbach Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - The U.S. Export-Import Bank will pay out \$554 million this year to cover bad loans it guaranteed to private companies in debt-ridden Third World countries, especially Mexico, the Ex-Im Bank president, William H. Draper III, told a Senate subcom-

The amount is far more than the bank's usual losses on guaranteed loans, which must be made up from the U.S. Treasury. Until 1982, losses to be made up averaged about \$20 million a year. Losses for 1982 may jump to \$57.7 million because of a write-off on DC10 aircraft purchased for Freddie Laker's defunct airline.

But Mr. Draper said Tuesday that he believes the bank will be The report said the continuing able to recover this year's losses economic slump was likely to push when the finances of countries such up the number of jobless in the 10 as Mexico, Argentina Venezuela as Mexico, Argentina, Venezuela member nations to an average of and Guatemala take a turn for the labor force in 1983, compared with bank is facing potential losses.

"Many of them arise from trans actions involving private buyers who will continue to remain in business," Mr. Draper said. Aides explained later that in Mexico, companies are barred by government currency restrictions from paying off loans used to finance irchase of U.S. exports.

Mr. Draper said the bank is not writing off loans to countries that he believes will repay their debts once they are financially able to do so.'

said the Ex-Im Bank is continuing may be pulling out of recession at Mexico, including two recently approved lines of credit of \$100 million each to be used to support purchases of U.S. exports. It now has more than \$2.4 billion worth of exposure in Mexico.

> "The Ex-Im Bank has no choice but to bear the responsibility for leadership in these troubled markets," Mr. Draper said.

"If credit is turned off in these countries, they will be unable to buy U.S. goods and services, which

could endanger the U.S. and world recovery."

The Export-Import Bank was designed to help promote U.S. sales abroad by supplementing normal, commercial financing for U.S. exports through loan, guarantee and insurance programs.

Under sharp questioning by Senator Robert W. Kasten Jr., a Re-publican of Wisconsin, who is chairman of the Senate Appropriation Committee's subcommittee on foreign operations. Mr. Draper said the bank's business dropped last year as the worldwide reces-

Although Congress authorized \$4.4 billion for the bank, it spent only about \$3.8 billion, which Mr. Kasten complained was just what the Reagan administration said the

Mr. Draper said: "We had plenty of authorization. We just couldn't use it. There just weren't enough applications.

### TO OUR READERS... Français Desmaisons Graulation Director International Herald Tribune 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gauli 92200 Neully, France. In Asia and Pacific write to Alain Lecour, ational Herald Tribuna 1005 Tei Sang Commercial Building 24-34 Hennessy Road, Hong Kong

Gold Options (prices in 5/ez)							
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Weekly net asset value Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. on March 7, 1983: U.S. \$86.73.

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.,

Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterd

### The money will help countries put up counterpart funds to com-plete projects that have already be-Despite the prospect of lower en-ergy costs, the World Bank maintains that energy loans, accounting gun. Some of the money will go

lending programs, have to adjust to new priorities," said Ernest Stern, senior vice president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as the World Bank is formally known. The insti-tution, which has 146 member nations, commits \$12 billion a year in loans to poor countries.

(Continued from Page 17)

What befell limestone clinkers has also affected sugar projects in Jamaica and the Dominican Republic, tobacco projects in Tanzania and iron ore projects in Malay-sia. Prices dropped, and costs rose. The projects became less justifiable

The World Bank's overall index of 33 commodity prices shows a 25-percent decline in nominal terms between 1980 and 1982. This led to a drop of similar proportions in the terms of trade of the poorest countries over the same period.

This has sharpened the financial squeeze on these countries, thus affecting World Bank projects. The bank requires many countries seeking loans to put some of their own money into projects — ranging from 40 percent to as little as 5 or 10 percent. "Many countries just don't have the money to put up the counterpart funds," explained James B. Burnham, who represents the United States at the World

But World Bank officials caution against concluding that projects planned in the 1970s have lost their economic instification in the 1980s. Fewer than 1 percent of World Bank-supported projects have been terminated, out of more than \$100 billion lent since 1945, and none has been canceled in the past 12 months, a bank official said. If a project's economic justification is questioned, he said, the project can AB Fortia-Pharmacia of Sweden proposed a five-for-three stock divi- insist that a country be saddled falling 0.1 percent in January, offi

with white elephants."

for about one-quarter of new lend-ing, will eventually prove highly beneficial. "Any increase in indigenous energy production will save foreign exchange for other needed imports," a bank official said. A growing number of World

Bank projects have been affected by cuts in the investment plans of Yugoslavia, Brazil, Mexico, Pakistan, Zambia, Togo and other countries because of the financial constraints arising from their debt

### U.K. Banks to Offer New Check Systems

LONDON - Starting-May 1, British banks will begin new sys-tems for cashing checks under the Eurocheque program and limiting the standard £50 (\$75) check card to use in Britain only, banking officials announced Wednesday.

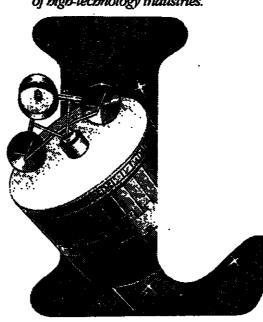
Most major banks will issue Eu rocheque Encashment Cards, which will have an "EC" symbol and will entitle the bearer, outside Britain, to the same encashment facilities for sterling checks as the

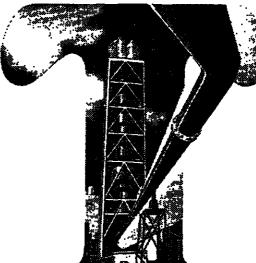
### Swiss Inflation Increases

BERN — Swiss consumer prices be redesigned because "we don't rose 0.1 percent in February after The World Bank makes loans at year on year rise was 4.8 percent near-market interest rates to sup- unchanged from January.

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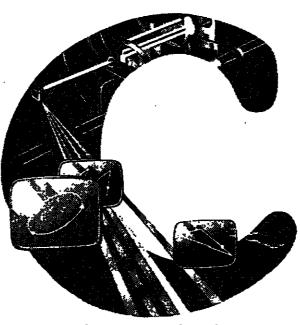




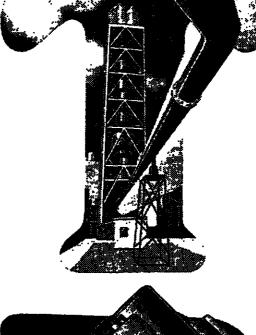
long term financing of energy

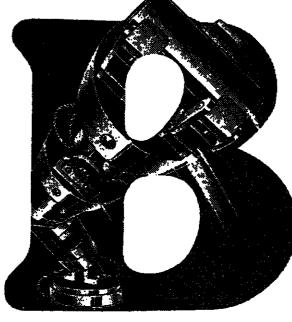
and energy-related projects.

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# March 10, 1983

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### DM 100,000,000 71/2% Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1983/1991

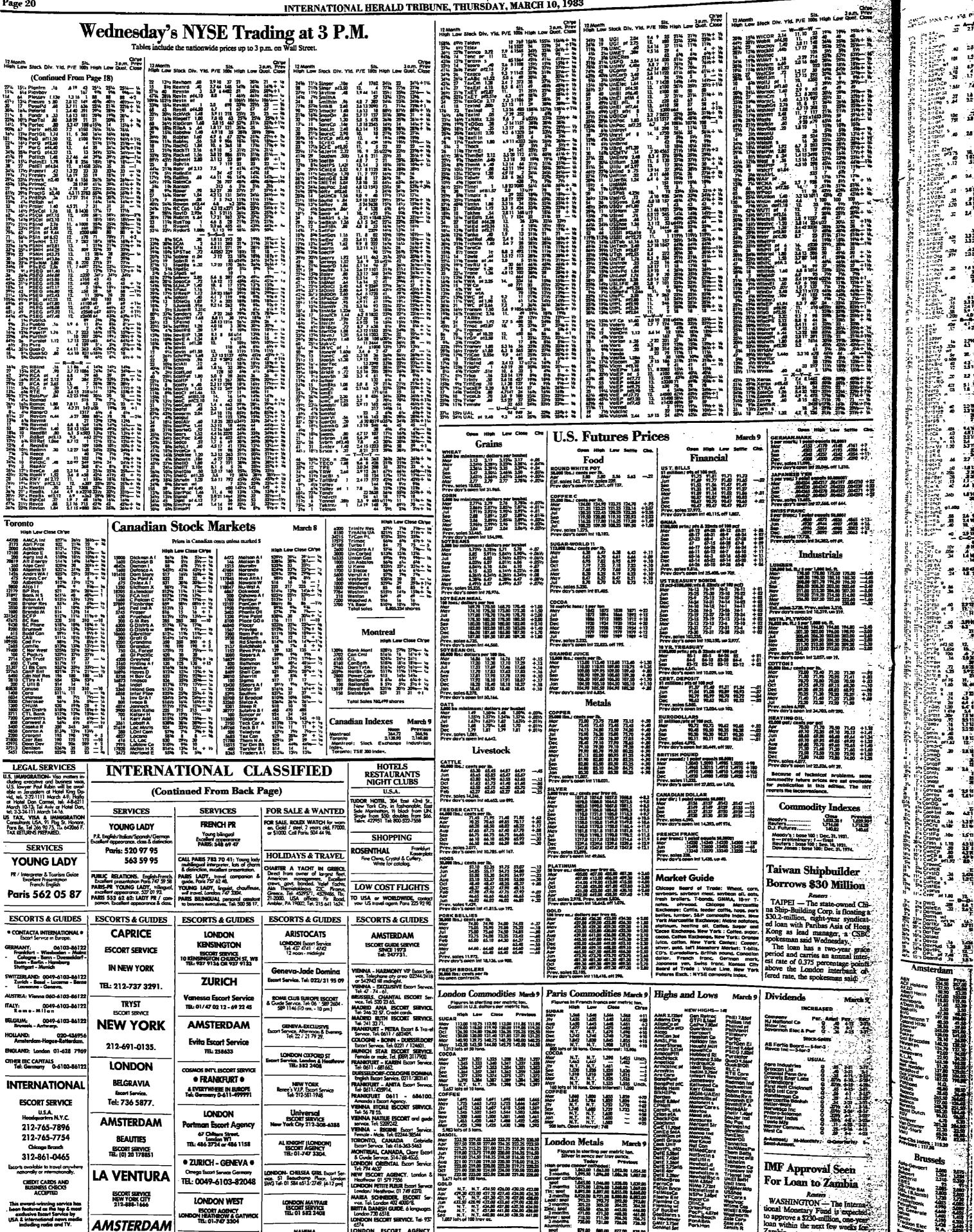
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International Herald Tribune

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March 9

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give its approval, the sources said.

In January Zambia devalued instructionery 20 percent as part of and
IMF-approved economic recovery. We've got news for you. program. D-6000 Frankfurt/Main.

Wednesday.

Zambia monetary sources saids

All details have been worked

out, and the loan is expected to be

on the formal schedule soon of the IMF executive board, which must

Amsterdam

Brussels

Frankfurt

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# Wednesday's AMEX Closing Prices Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA** WICKES COMPANIES, INC., a Delaware corporation; and affiliates, TO CREDITORS OF THOSE ENTITIES LISTED ON EXHIBIT 1, AND TO ANY PERSON OR GOVERNMENTAL UNIT THAT ASSERTS A CLAIM AGAINST ANY OF SAID ENTITIES:

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Floating Rate Notes

Banks

Closing prices, March 9

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LA-82-966755WI; LA-82-96755WI; LA-82-966755WI; LA-82-96933WI, through LA-82-96835WI; LA-82-87139WI, through LA-82-47144WI; LA-82-88776WI a Delaware corporation; The weckes corporation, a Belaware corporation; gamble-skogmo, inc., NOTICE OF CLAIMS BAR DATE (LAST DAY TO FRE CLAIMS), AND OF

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE: The United States Bankruptev Court and the United States District Court for the Central District of California have entered their Orders requiring all entities that assert claims which arose or which are deemed to have arisen prior to the commencement of these cases against the Debtors listed on Exhibit 1 hereto (the "Debtors") whose claims have has not been scheduled by the Debtors or whose claims have has not been scheduled by the Debtors or whose claims have has been scheduled as disputed, contingent or unliquidated (other than claims solely for principal and interest under the Debtors' publicly traded securities), and that wish to vote on a plan of reorganization or to share in any distribution in those estates to file proofs of claims on or before 4:00 p.m., Los Angeles Time, May 27, 1983. A CLAIM OR INTEREST THAT IS NOT SCHED. ULED OR THAT IS SCHEDULED AS DISPUTED, CONTINGENT AND UNLIQUIDATED AND IS NOT FILED BY THAT TIME WILL BE FOREVER BARRED from participating in any of these estates, from voting with respect to any plan of reorganization filed in the Chapter 11 cases and from receiving am distribution under any such plan of reorganization; nevertheless, the holder of such unfiled claim shall be bound by the terms of any such plan of reorganization if such plan is confirmed by the Bankruptey Court. All trade claims have been scheduled by the Debtors as disputed, contingent and unliquidated and therefore trade

as disputed, contingent and unliquidated and therefore trade claimants must file proofs of claim for goods delivered or services rendered prior to the commencement of these cases unless such claims have been previously paid or otherwise satisfied.

Proofs of claims solely for principal and interest under the Debtors publicly traded securities and proofs of interests represented by the Debtors stock are not required to be filed and any such proofs of claims or interests shall be disregarded by the Debtors. Instead, notices, ballots, and distributions will be sent to the holders of record (as of dates to be subsequently determined by Orders of the Court) as reflected in the books and records of the Debtors, the indenture trustees and the stock transfer agents. Proofs of any and all claims and interests based on transactions in the Debtors' publicly traded securities, including but not limited to claims for damages or rescission based on the purchase or sale of such securities must be filed. (The last day to file such claims has not yet been fixed, but shall be fixed by subsequent Order of the Court.)

WICKES COMPANIES, 1010 SECOND AVENUE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 22101 OR BY DELIVERY TO THE CLERK AT THAT ADDRESS.

Claims of codebtors, sureties or guarantors, that may be filed under
Bankruptey Code \$ 501(b), Local Bankruptey Rule 3002, and Rules of
Bankruptey Procedure 10-402 and 11-33 (d), and claims to be filed by the
Debtors of Debtors in Possession on behelf of a creditor under Bankruptey
Code \$ 501(c). Local Bankruptey Rule 3004, or Rules of Bankruptey Procedure
11-33(c), may be filed with the Deputy Clerk on or before 4:00 p.m..
Los Angeles Time, June 30, 1083.

Any entity that asserts a claim against the Debtors, or any of them,
arising out of the rejection by the Debtors in Possession, or by any of them,
arising out of the rejection by the Debtors in Possession, or by any of them,
of an executory contract or unexpired lease, or arising out of the
incurrence of certain taxes, as described in Bankruptey Code Sections
\$02(g), \$502(h), or \$502(i), respectively, and that wishes to have such claim
allowed in these cases, or any of them, must file a proof of such claim with
the Clerk of this Court within 30 days after entry of an order approving
rejection of the executory contract or unexpired lease, within 30 days after
the relevant tax claim arises, or May 27, 1983, whichever is later.

Any proof of claim previously filed with the Clerk of this Court prior to
the mailing of this notice shall be deemed to be and shall be treated as a
properly filed proof of claim (except such claims for principal and interest
under the Debtors), subject to the right of the Debtors or any part in interest
under the Debtors), subject to the right of the Debtors or any part in interest
to object to the allowance thereof. NO ADOTTIONAL CLAIM IS REQUIRED,
All creditors shall have the burden of informing the Deputy Clerk of any
change of address.

DATED: February 18, 1983.

GIBSON, DUNN & CRUTCHER GENDEL, RASKOFF. SHAPIRO & QUITTNER STUTMAN, TREISTER & GLATT and IRELL & MANELLA and
WICKES COMPANIES, INC.

EXHIBIT "1" WICKES ENTITIES IN CHAPTER 11

NICKES ENTITIES IN CHAPTER 11

1. Aldene, Inc., an Illinois corporation
2. America Direct. Inc., an Illinois corporation
3. Roy F. Brown Interiory. a California corporation
4. Gamble-Realty, Inc., a Delaware corporation
5. Gamble-Skogmo, Inc., a Delaware corporation
6. Gamble-Skogmo, Inc., a Delaware corporation
7. Howard Brothers Discount Storre, Inc., a Louisiana corpora
8. Howard Brothers of Phenix City, Inc., an Alabama corpora
9. V. Kaufman's, Inc., a Pennedvania corporation
10. Leath Gompany, Inc., an Indiana corporation
11. Leath Furniture Company, an Illinois corporation
12. Leath Realty Company, a Delaware corporation
13. Lect. Woodard Sons, Inc., a Delaware corporation
14. Lect. Woodard Sons, Inc., a Delaware corporation
15. Red On! Storey, Inc., a Minnesota corporation
16. Suder's Drug Storey, Inc., a Minnesota corporation
16. Suder's Drug Storey, Inc., a Minnesota corporation

Red Out Stores, Inc., a Manneson corporation
 Sayder's Drug Stores, Inc., a Minneson corporation
 Southland Wholesale Distributors, Inc., a Louisiana corpo
 Wickes Companies, Inc., a Delaware corporation
 The Wickes Corporation, a Delaware corporation
 Wickes Credit Corporation, a Delaware corporation
 Woman's World Shops, Inc., a Delaware corporation

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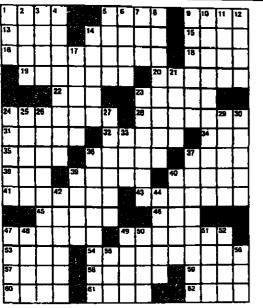
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# **CROSSWORD**



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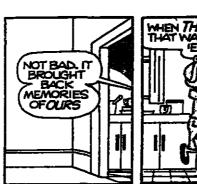




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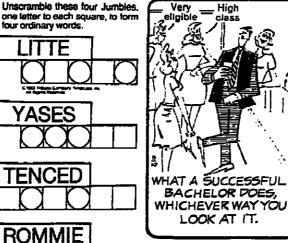
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"BOY THOSE MUSHY MOVIES ARE A REAL WASTE OF POPCORN 1"

### **BOOKS**

SECRETS

On the Ethics of Concealment and Revelation

By Sissela Bok. 332 pp. \$16.95. Pantheon Books, 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Eva Hoffman

ing to give us much guidance for WHAT could be more interest-ing than secrets? It is one of making choices in difficult situations (and, for a book of practical the very purposes of secrets to inphilosophy. "Secrets" is surprisingject some spice into our daily transactions; they spur us to detection and seal delicious compacts; we are provoked by the secrets of others and deploy them in the games and the wars — we play. But about secrets. There is no insight secrets, of course, are also a more serious matter.

As a metaphor for the obscuriues of the human heart, and for the incompleteness of our knowledge, they have fascinated novelists to such an extent that one could speculate on their centrality to the novel's structure; one need only think of the grave and troubling secrets at the heart of novels from "Great Expectations" to "The Portrait of a Lady" or "The Heart of Dark-ness." For psychologists, they are the signposts and sentry at the gate to the unconscious. And in collective life - the professions or government - secrets are the currency and the armor of power.

But in her examination of "the ethics of concealment and revelation." Sissela Bok has written a book that oddly misses the complexity or the deeper implications of her subject. Bok, who has taught courses in ethics at Harvard, writes as a practical philosopher. Her aim here, as in her first book, "Lying." is to consider concrete moral problems and discuss "the choices of how to act and how to shape one's conduct in private and public life" when dealing with issues of secrecy and disclosure.

To bring the methods of philosophic discrimination to the problems of ordinary life is a commendable - and these days all too rare - enterprise. Unfortunately, Bok's analysis, especially in her discussions of personal secrecy, is too general and often too obvious to advance our understanding much or throw new light on our perplexities. In her chapters on secrecy in private life. Bok mentions almost every idea associated with secrets - their role in the formation of identity, the function of gossip, the practices of some rather curious secret societies, the patient's relationship with the psychoanalyst - but she doesn't explore or bring a strong point of view to any of

Bok defines secrecy as "intentional concealment," and her atti-tude toward it is almost relentlessly. rationalist and even-handed. In the private realm, at least, secrecy is necessary in some situations but harmful in others. It is needed to protect "identity, plans, action and property," (a rather odd collection of categories, incidentally; surely, the ontological status in "identity but it can "hamper the exercise of rational choice." It "may heighten a sense of equality and brotherhood among persons sharing the secret." but it "can fuel gross intolerance and hatred toward outsiders." Given such all-too-balanced conclusions, the ideal that Bok proposes is that we should be able to exercise control over concealment and openness, and use our own discretion — or "discernment" — in deciding whether to tell or not to tell, to probe others for information or to maintain respectful dislance. Such advice is sensible enough as

far as it goes — but it doesn't go nearly far enough. Aside from fail-

### Solution to Previous Puzzle



NEW YORK - The Finnish National Opera will perform two contemporary native works at the Melropolitan Opera in April. The operas are Aulis Sallinen's The Red Line" and Joonas Kokkonen's

### **BRIDGE**

man's land, hanging between game

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West led the diamond king.

YORK — The title was ap Work Kain from the phi descriptions never come to grips r Rosel Kalul to ... I see the with what is emotionally vexing or, the two sounds to define a co for that matter, meaningful to usine the Breeklyn Dog here into the compulsion to confess and Ai its spring training that Dostoyevsky knew so well, or the upcoming paschali seas menan of the club's arrival lo arrene who remembers ! semphasis is backwards. It your Dodgers abandoning your Dodgers abandoning shall or any sport, most is shall or any sport, most is sparate. If not disintegr skept the Boxs of Summer t

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By Dave Anderson

New York Times Service

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of the burning of the secret uncon-Hawthorne — no awareness of the irrational conflicts, the ambiguities, or the doubleness of motives that secrets often portend. To be sure, Bok mentions such matters as theories of repression or dangers of forced disclosure - but she glosses over them so briefly, and in such unmodulated tones, that their import, or her interpretation of them, quite lost on us. Nor does she show much appreciation in this book for the fact

ly sparse in actual examples), Bok's

that secrets are in part a social convention (it's of no small interest, for example, that we are more close-mouthed these days about our salaries than about our love affairs) and that our sense of sin, shame, taboo, or reserve is largely dependent on the larger culture's values. But without some examination of the specific contexts of secrecy, or an inquiry into their inward significance for us, her formulations remain empty and schematic — a kind of ethics in a

turns to secrecy in the public realm. In these chapters, she addresses such timely issues as professional confidentiality, secrecy in science, whistleblowing, undercover police operations and the ethics of investigations by journalists and social scientists who conceal their identities. On such questions, she takes more definite, though never absolutist positions — essentially against collective secrecy and for individual right to privacy.

Bok performs a useful service in alerting us to the growing pressures for governmental secrecy and to excesses committed in the name of such principles as professional confidentiality (she would presumably be highly critical of the American Bar Association's new Code of Ethics, which requires law-yers to keep confidential their ch-ents' criminal intentions), or "the public's right to know" (investigative journalism can go too far she warns, and involve unnecessary invasions of privacy).

Still, even in these sections, one wishes for a deeper analysis of causes as well as a dismantling of the official rationales for secrecy. Some conflicts over confidentiality indicate shifting rifts and alignments in our society — the debate about whether a doctor should tell the parents of a teen-age girl that their daughter is planning an abortion, for example, involves our uncertainty about loyalties owed to the family. And other battles over secrecy or acquisition of information are intractably conflicts over power, professional ascendancy, or The limits on the Freedom of In-

formation Act will surely depend partly on relative influence of various contending groups, as much as on the moral arguments that any-one brings to the debate. In underplaying such factors, and calling for openness, free debate and respect for the individual, Bok invokes principles on which all reasonable people can agree - and which therefore don't sufficiently explain where the sources of the problems — or the passions — lie.

Eva Hoffman is on the staff of The New York Times.

### Finnish Opera to N.Y.

"The Last Temptations."

was distinctly shaky, but could

The opening lead of the diamond

king was won with the ace, and

South guessed right in clubs by

leading the ten for a winning finesse. He then cashed the A-Q of

hearts and ruffed a diamond. The

South had the lead in his hand in

EAST

**♣J1063**]

have been made

By Alan Truscott

TN the diagramed deal North-L South found themselves in no

South opened a thin hand, and West crowded the auction with a weak jump to three diamonds. North could have settled safely for ing the ace and king of clubs. three no-trump, but not unnaturally he had visions of slam. His negaths position: tive double caused South to show his club suit and the partnership was groping for a nonexistent fit. The final contract of five hearts

NORTH •Q84 **4 109** WEST **≜**K7 **∇**— **0 1 7** SOUTE **4**A95

South led his last club, and it.

East had ruffed, the defense would have had no chance. But East thoughtfully discarded a spado leaving South with a choice. Otherwise couch has applied to the couch has a possible to the couch has a possib make his contract, but it seemed to make his contract, but it seemed to likely to him that the spade king was on his right. He led his trumps to end-play Fast have a likely to end-play Fast have a likely to end-play fast have a likely to end-play fast have a likely to end-play fast have a likely to end-play fast have a likely to end-play fast have a likely to end-play fast have a likely to end-play fast have a likely to end-play fast have a likely to end-play fast have a likely to end-play fast have a likely to end-play fast have a likely to end-play fast have a likely to end-play fast have a likely to end-play fast have a likely to end-play fast have a likely to end-play fast have a likely to end-play fast have a likely to end-play fast have a likely to him that the spade king of the likely to him that the spade king of the likely to him that the spade king of the likely to him that the spade king of the likely to him that the spade king of the likely to him that the spade king of the likely to him that the spade king of the likely to him that the spade king of the likely to him that the spade king of the likely to him that the spade king of the likely to him that the spade king of the likely him that the spade king of the likely him that the spade king of the likely him that the spade king of the likely him that the spade king of the likely him that the spade king of the likely him that the spade king of the likely him that the spade king of the likely him that the spade king of the likely him that the spade king of the likely him that the spade king of the likely him that the spade king of the likely him that the spade king of the likely him that the spade king of the likely him that the likely him that the spade king of the likely him that the likely him that the likely him that the likely him that the likely him that the likely him that the likely him that the likely him that the spade king of the likely him that the likely him that the likely him that the likely him that the likely him that the likely him hoping to end-play East, but West, scored the spade king and a dispersion mond winner for down one.

Dallas tennis tournamen

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Bok is more persuasive when she

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## Brooklyn Boys 25 Years Later

By Dave Anderson

New York Times Serice

NEW YORK — The title was appropriated by the author Roger Kakm from the plurase of a poet.

Dylan Thomas once wrote, "see the boys of summer in their ruin. ..." But the title of Roger Kahn's book continues to define a certain team in a certain time — the Brooklyn Dodgers of three decades ago. At its spring training base in Vero Beach, Florida, now, the Dodger organization lks of the upcoming baselul season being the thanniversary of the child's arrival in Los Angebut to anyme who remembers those Dodgers, club's emphasis is backwards. It's the 25th anaversary of the Dodgers abandoning Brooklyn.

in baseball or any sport, most famous teams, gradually separate, if not disintegrate. But the hrase has kept the Boys of Summer tied together. They don't see one another that often. But they

are always thought of as a group. Mention one and you mention the others. Baseball old-timers talk about the 1927 Yankees as having had a similar group identity, but only a few are still alive.

Now those Boys of Summer have been spliced together for a charming and repropelling two homes. together for a charming and compelling two-hour U.S. television special produced and written by

Marty Bell.

As they talk of their time, they are seen occasionally in old black-and-white film as they were then, but mostly as they are now. Pee Wee Reese inspecting bats in the Louisville Singger factory. Duke Snider broadcasting a Montreal Exposgame. Roy Campanella being lifted out of his wheelchair into the front seat of an automobile. Cad Furillo acknowledging he has lenkemia Carl Carl Furillo acknowledging he has leukemia. Carl Erskine swimming with his retarded son. Preacher Roe showing how he doctored his spitball. Ioe Black at his desk as a Greyhound hus executive. Clem Labine putting an arm around his son who lost a leg in Vietnam.

In the decade since Kahn revisited the Boys of mmer for the book, Jackie Robinson has died. So has Hodges, and so has Billy Cox.

Even so, Robinson remains the most dominate

ing personality on the television show, just as he was on the team. More than anyone else, Robinson gave those Dodgers their identity as the "Jackie Robinson Dodgers," the first integrated major league baseball team. But in one of Kahn's lines that is repeated on the show by the host, Sid Cae-sar, nobody went to Ebbets Field for sociology. "I don't know what made it different." Reese

says on the show of having played in Brooklyn then, "but it was." One element that made it different was the rivaly with the New York Giants, who later went to

ian Francisco for the 1958 season as pessengers in Walter O'Malley's covered wagon.
"We hated the Giants," recalls Furillo, "we just

nated the uniform. After the 1956 season, the Dodgers dared to rade Robinson to the Giants for Dick Littlefield. left-handed pitcher, and \$30,000, a fairly sub-

tantial sum then. But rather than report, Robinon retired from baseball; the deal was canceled. "Of all people, the Giants," remembers Reese ith a sneer. "I'd have been disappointed if he'd one. Glad he didn't go."

Another element that made it different was that, mil 1955, those Dodgers lost four World Series to nother neighbor, the Yankees. Billy Martin, now he was a mediocre hitter,"

urillo says of the Yankee second baseman who atted .500 with a record 12 hits in the 1953 World eries. "Pretty good second baseman, but a mediore hitter. Yet, when he played us in Ebbets Field I hink he hit two doubles or two triples into right-



Jackie Robinson batting against the Gi-ants at Brooklyn's Ebbets Field in 1951.

In old film, Furillo is seen fielding balls at Eb-bets Field off the scoreboard and the angled right-

"They used to give a suit to anybody who'd hit that sign." Reese says, referring to the Abe Stark clothing sign at the base of the scoreboard. "But Furillo played right in front of it. Nobody ever hit

Some of the Boys chide Snider, now a Hall of Famer, for not having been an even better player. "I once asked him, 'Why don't you charge those ground balls? These guys don't even besitate at second base." Reese says. "He said, I was an infielder when I was younger and I hated those ground balls and I still hate em."

"He could've been greater," Labine says,
"I think Clem's right," Snider says.

Roe, now doing public relations for a bank in West Plains, Missouri, after years of owning a food market there, stands in his backyard with a baseball as if he suddenly needed to throw his spit-

But like the book, much of the show is con-cerned with what makes the men, for better or for

Of Labine's search for the love of his son, Jay Labine's resentment of living in his father's shad-ow as a youngster almost slashes the television screen when he says, "I didn't pitch for the damn Dodgers, I'm me." As he talks about it, Clem La-

Of Joe Black, married five times, being with his year-old daughter as she practices long jumps

"Men see their children 3 years old," he says. The next time they look they say, 'I didn't know you were 14." Of Erskine, now the president of an Indiana

bank, trying without success to teach his retarded son, Jimmy, to say, "No, thank you" to others in-

stead of grunting.

One day Jimmy did something that merited a spanking. "I took him upstairs." Erskine says, "He looked at me. He said, 'No, thank you." Even 25 years later the Boys of Summer have never really left Brooklyn, and they never will.

United Press International

er with the Toronto Blue Jays. The

for \$200,000, called the team's lat-

to sit out after his agent informed

est contract offer "ridiculous."

Hrbek, who is said to be asking

One of five Twins players still

The other unsigned Twins play-

ers are third baseman Gary Gaetti,

on before negotiating.

Hrbek was originally scheduled

Twins lost the game, 6-4.

vice president.

play in the team's exhibition open- of the Year.

unsigned. Hisbek made the decision shortstop.

# Women's Ski Battle Tightens; Mahre Wins Again

### McKinney Regains Lead As Steiner Wins Slalom

The Associated Press
WATERVILLE VALLEY, New Hampshire — Roswitha Steiner, a 19-year-old Austrian, carned her first World Cup victory in Tues-day's slalom race here. But Tamara McKinney, the American runnerup, took over the lead in the overall

run down an icy Mount Tecumseh. covered the second tract through land, this year but didn't win. This 54 gates in 49.83 seconds for a cumulative time of 1 minute, 33.84

Her run, the fourth fastest of the second heat, pushed McKinney into second place. But McKinney, 20 years old, earned 20 points to regain the lead in the fevered chase for the women's overall champion-

McKinney has 182 points, seven better than Erika Hess of Switzerland and nine more than Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein

"I was kind of cautious in the middle part, and that may have made the difference," McKinney said of Tuesday's race. "But at least I finished one. I hadn't fin-ished one in a while."

McKinney fell in her last three races, errors that cost her the over-

Wenzel, the fastest on the second run with a time of 49.38 seconds. rallied from sixth after the opening heat to finish third. But she nette only three points under the World Cup scoring system, which allows a racer to count her four best finishes in each discipline toward the overall total.

McKinney was allowed to keep all 20 of her points because she had scored in only three previous

Hess, a two-time slalom winner this season, was fifth after the first run, but was a quick casualty in the

Seconds into her afternoon heat she apparently caught her ski edge and toppled while approaching a

The race was delayed for more than an hour because of ice cover-ing the track. Dozens of workers pounded the course with their ski boots to break the ice, and a dozen forerunners then skied the slop to clear the chunks.

"The course was very good," Steiner said. "But outside of it, it was terrible. I wouldn't like to have skied out there."

solace in clinching her third straight slalom championship. The 1982 overall champion has 110 slalom points, to 99 for Maria Rosa

United Press International leagues last year, completing a stor-ORLANDO, Florida — In a ybook season. He hit 301 with 23

move to protest the Minnesota home runs and 92 RBIs. He fin-Twins' latest contract offer, first ished second to Cal Ripken Jr. of

baseman Kent Hrbek refused to Baltimore in balloting for Rookie

him of morning contract talks with Minnesota, and therefore a big Howard Fox, the team's executive drawing card, was reportedly of-

catcher Tim Landner, outfielder contract was rewritten at midsea-

Panl Gibson. They reportedly are Calvin Griffith, the Twins' waiting to see what Hrbek settles owner, said Tuesday that there was

Tom Brunansky and rookie pitcher son, upping his pay to \$43,000.

### Quario of Italy. Only the slalom at Furano, Japan, remains

Steiner was surprised at her per-formance because her best previous World Cup finish was a pair of fourths earlier this year.
"I don't believe it," she said. "I didn't believe it after the first run, and I don't believe it now.

"I wasn't that confident in the Steiner, who led by 28 hundredths of a second after the first second run. I had led before after the first ron [at Davos, Switzer-

> WOMEN'S SLALOW 1. Resvitte Steiner, Austria. 1:3184.
> 2. Tomora McKinney, U.S. 1:3421.
> 3. Hanni Wenzel, Liechterstein, 1:343 da. 1:34.23. 4. Monika Hest, Switzerland, 1:34-53, 5. Molgarzata Tielka, Poland, 1:34-53, 6. Anni Kronbichier, Austria, 1:34-53, 6. Olgo Charvollova, Caschoslovakia, 1:3 8. Hátřen Borbier, France, 1:34-87, 9. Daniela Zini, Itoly, 1:35-27, 10. Darda Tielka, Poland, 1:35-37, 11. Petra Wenzel, Liechtensbin, 1:35-72, 12. Anne-Flore Roy, France, 1:35-80, 13. Poblemse Serval, France, 1:35-80, 14. Marie-Rosa Guarte, Hoty, 1:35-9, 15. Micriaela Gerg, West Germany, 1:36-3

WORLD CUP STANDINGS WORLD CUP ST ARDINGS

1. McCkigney, 182 points.

2. Erlics Hess. Switzerland, 173.

3. Hanny Weynel, 172.

4. Elisaphth Kirchier, Aostria, 144.

5. Marie Wolfser, Switzerland, 111.

6. Irene Epole. West Germany, 107.

7. Dor's De Apostial, Switzerland, 98.

8. Kronbichier, 92.



### **Sumners Ahead in World Skating**

HELSINKI — Rosalyun Friday night.
Sumners, the U.S. figure skating champion, held a narrow lead over On Tuesd Elena Vodorezova of the Soviet

Summers, 18, lost marks on her landing as she tried to complete a triple toe loop. That helped Voezova, who went into the short program in third place, close the gap on the American.

The women's title will be decid- Christopher Dean, Britain's ice and Dean had increased their lead.

On Tuesday, Scott Hamilton moved a step closer to defending Union after the short program at the World Championships on Wednesday. Claudia Leistner of West Germany was in third place.

The a voocnedova of the Soviet his men's title successfully, while an ankle injury ended Elaine Zayak's hope of repeating as women's champion. Hamilton, the two-time world and U.S. champion, was parchampion. Hamilton, the two-time world and U.S. champion, was narrowly ahead of Jean-Christophe Simond of France and Norbert

Schramm of West Germany after

Wednesday to take the lead in defense of their world title. In the Argentine tango, the third of the three compulsory dances, the pair won a perfect row of 5.9 scores (out of 6.0) from all nine judges.

They were well ahead of their nearest rivals, Natalia Bestemianova and Andrei Bukin of the Soviet Union, after the quickstep. After the Ravensburg Waltz the Ameri-can pair of Judy Blumberg and Michael Seibert moved past the Rus-Meanwhile, Jayne Torvill and sians into second place. But Torvill

# Basketball Theory at St. John's —

icy erust\_and-saw her overall lead versity baskethall, only eight men have ever been capslip away. But she received some tain more than one season. Two, David Russell and Trevor Jackson, are finishing their second seasons. There is a bond between the two seniors but also a great difference. Russell is a star and Jackson a substi-

tute who rarely plays. Lou Carnesecca, the coach, says "a captain doesn't have to play," but Jackson would just as soon play, the way his identical twin brother, Robert, is playing for smaller St. Francis College. "You always have to be ready to play," Jackson

the other co-captain, Russell, say Jackson has contrib-uted greatly to this St. John's team that has lost only and Wennington (7-0, 245 pounds) had the center four of 28 games, all of them in the Big East Confer- jobs.

He was prepared last Saturday foul trouble to other players enabled him to play 27 ning." minutes, the longest stint of his college career, as St. John's avenged an earlier defeat to Pittsburgh.

"I didn't really expect to get what Ripken got this year but this wasn't even close," Hrbek said. Ripken signed this season for \$180,000 after hitting 264 with 28 home runs and 93 RBIs as a rookie up Bill Wennington, or maybe even supplant him at sometimes he allows Trevor Jackson to play like Tre-

"Trevor can play," says Russell, the silky forward who can play a bit himself. "He's fast and we can fast break more when he's in there."

never quite arrived. He has no more than an "occa- 9 points and getting 12 rebounds. But when Allen's sional" second guess about his decision to attend St. foot still hurt and Wennington ran into foul trouble. John's. He says: "I'm getting a good education here. Jackson went in early. He scored only two foul shots, I'm close to home. I'm graduating on time. That's important to me." There were moments when he thought he could

have been somebody's star. He and his identical twin was a great way to end my home career. None of the - two of six children in a close family - played on a guys said. Take your time. They accepted me." good team at Springfield Gardens High School in Queens. Robert started at Fairfield and switched to there is trouble Thursday, Jackson, the co-captain, St. Francis, where he is a star. The brothers compare will be ready.

thing. I rejoice in what he does. It's a special feeling degree next year at St. John's.

between him and me.

team that played 10 games in Colombia and the Do-him co-captain."

One of the other teams was from the Soviet Union.

"I remember one game where Trevor did a good de-fensive job on Aleksandr Bielostene, a Russian about 7-foot-4, with a big mustache who was mean and looked like they'd found him in a Siberian coal mine." says Bill Esposito, the St. John's publicity director.

Jackson remembers other things: "Meeting other people, seeing new forms of government, getting out in the streets, seeing what was going on." Before their junior season, he and Russell were

Trevor had a certain leadership posture about him,

"By that time, well, I was already a junior and I 1. Phil Mohra, U.S. 2:031 hen mnuries and liked it here." Jackson says. "I ne main th

Jackson found ways to assert his captaincy. David Russell says: "In practice, Trevor goes to the boards And he promises to be prepared Thursday when St. so well and he can score, too. He works very hard in John's plays Pitt again in the first round of the Big practice. He's quiet, he's not a talker, but he leads by East Conference tournament in Madison Square Gar- example." In each practice, Carnesecca asks Jackson den. If Jeff Allen's sore foot acts up, Jackson will back to assume the role of the best big opponent. And

> vor Jackson, too. "The guys know I can play," Jackson says.

This year there has been even less work than in the first three years. Going into the final home game last Jackson is an agile 6-foot-8-inch center whose time Saturday, Jackson had appeared in 11 games, scoring

in a 91-73 victory.
"It felt great," he said. "My parents were there, it Carnesecca says Allen's foot is "day-by-day." If

s67,500 per player.

Hrbek, who is not eligible for arbitration until next year under league rules, said he expected to the said of people wonder if I'm pealous because the will earn his degree in business administration that the said he expected to the said he expected

\*Coach has been talking about playing ball in Eu-

TORONTO - More than a doz-en high-profile Canadian Football Bombers. League players are being wooed by United States Football League officials to play out their options and

asi of the Hamilton Tiger-Cats, one as soon as possible. of four Ticats being pursued by USFL officials. The others are defensive back David Shaw, quarterback Dave Marler and wide receiver Keith Baker. Running back Cedric Minter of

the Toronto Argonauts and several of his teammates - quarterback Condredge Holloway, linebacker John Pointer, slotback Dave Newman and kicker Dean Dorsey

quarterbacks Dieter Brock and Dimitri Vassiliev won the race.

said discussions he has had with his

contracts prior to the USFL's in- trouble.

Biathlon Championship United Press International

West Germany finished fifth in the To B. Dovis 17, Commisses 15: Nonce 18. W.

Dovis 12, Jonneson 12, Luces 12, Monce 18.

Dovis 12, Jonneson 12, Luces 12, Monce 111

Deriver 127, Son Antonio 118 (Encellsto 28, Monce 110)

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counterparts have left him with the head coach and general manager of "He said I could have a home in

came out of college, I'm sure I would have opted for the USFL instead of the CFL I think fans will

### Stenmark 2d at Vail

United Press International
VAIL. Colorado — Phil Mahre,
who Monday effectively clinched
his third straight World Cup championship with a giant slalom victory, won another giant slalom race

These are the only two races Mahre has won this year, and it is the first time since 1978 that he has won two consecutive races, Mahre had the second-fastest time in the first run and won the second run

for a combined time of 3:03.00. Ingemar Stemmark of Sweden faltered on the second course and finished second in a combined time of 3:03.14. Max Julen of Switzerland was third in 3:03.52.

in a series of one-word answers at the finish line, Stenmark reiterated that he would not go to Lake Louise, Alberta, for Saturday's final downhill of the season. A high finish in the downhill would be the only way Stenmark could challenge Phil Mahre for the over-

Mahre, commenting on slower times in the second run, said the gates "were a little bit further apart; they were set much more back and forth across the hill. You just had to turn a lot harder, so your speed was decreased."

Gerald Ford, the former president, was among the spectators, "We're very proud of Phil's achievements and accomplishments but he knows better than 1 that he's got a lot of competition there," said Ford, who helped organize Tuesday's race - the first world-class event at Vail since

An estimated crowd of 10,000 lined the course for the second run Tuesday. That was the largest American audience for a worldclass skiing event in the United States except for the Winter Olympics at Lake Placid in 1980.

"It was really exciting to see that many people come out for a ski race, especially in the United States and especially on a Tues-day," Mahre said, "Crowd participation in the World Cup has dropped off tremendously in Europe the last two or three years and it's great to see this picking up in

the United States." Mahre said that the battle for the giant slalom title would be "very tight," and would be decided at Furano, Japan, in two weeks. "That's a title I'd like to win," he said. "In skiing, the overall titles are important. But the individual titles are nice, too."

Stenmark leads the giant slatom standings with 100 points. Julen is next with 95, followed by Mahre with 93. Stenmark can pick up 10 points with a triumph in Japan, while Julen can pick up only five and Mahre 14.

"It's going to be a good race in Japan," said Stenmark, who, like Mahre, has won three overall World Cup titles. Stenmark has lost out to Mahre the past three seasons because he does not compete in downhill racing.

MEN'S GIANT SLALOM 2. Ingemar Steamark, Sweden, 3:03. 3. Max, Julen, Switzerjand, 3:03.52. 4. Roberto Eriocher, Holy, 3:04.01. 5. Hans Enn, Austria, 3:04.29. 6. Fronz Gruber, Austria, 3:04.33. 7. Thomos Bürgler, Switzerland, 3: 11, Odd Sperii, Norway, 3;05.95. 12. Patrick Lamette, France, 3:06.21.
13. Leanbard Stock, Austria, 3:06.22.
14. Guido Hinterseer, Austria, 3:06.87.
15. Yves Tavernier, France, 3:06.99.

WORLD CUP STANDINGS ), Phil Mahre, U.S., 770 points. 2. Stenmark, 718. 3. Marc Girardell, Luxembourg, 168. 4. Andreas Wenzel, Liechlanstein, 166. L Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 161. 9. Steve Mahre, U.S., 188. 9. Bajan Krizal, Yugoslavia, 106

### **NHL Standings**

(12), Larmer (17))
S1, Louis & New York Islanders 0 (Reeds
(3), Babyth (16), Petterson 2 (26), Turnbull
(2(2)) esoto 5. Byttolo 1 (Bellows (25), Bro-

ten (28), Young 3 (14); McAdom (1))
Vancouver 7. New York Rongers 3
(McCorthy 2 (1)), Rota (33), Smyl (31), Lonz
2 (7), Sandstrom (19); Dave Makaney (8),
Nedamansky (12), Ruotsakinnen (12))
Chicopo 4. Philadelhila i (Larmer (25),
patterson (12), Second (48), Savord (31);
Eleison (175)

Simisolo (17f)
Edmonton 9, Harriford 4 (Roulston 2 (16), Coffee 2 (23), Hunter (12), Grefzky 3 (62), Unser (2); Volcon (4), Lowless (5), Stoughton (37), Neutoid (21)

### Hrbek, in Contract Feud, **SPORTS BRIEFS Boycotts Twins' Opener**

irates, Fed Up, Seek to Deal Romo RADENTON, Florida (UPI) — The Pittsburgh Pirates are trying to e Enrique Romo, a telief pitcher who

ning camp. I don't want him on the team," Chuck Tanner, the manager, said sday after Romo missed his 18th workout of the Pirates' 1983 spring ning. "I hope we can trade him. He can help some other big league , but we have other guys who want to play in the big leagues. Maybe no doesn't want to play in the United States for big money. That's up

como has said that he will not report because he wants to play in a -sanctioned league in his native Mexico. His former agent, Seymour dstein, said that Romo was pouting over a sizable fine, estimated at .000, he received late last season for breaking training and being vailable for some crucial games. Goldstein resigned this week as no's agent because of frustration over his client's behavior.

### peration to Sideline Templeton

AN DIEGO (AP) — Garry Templeton, starting shortstop for the San go Padres, was scheduled to undergo arthroscopic surgery on Thursin an attempt to correct an arthritic condition in his left knee, a chib

It's not good news for the club," said Jim Geschke, the spokesman. e have no idea how long he will be out. It's a wan-and-see type of

Templeton, obtained by San Diego from the St. Louis Cardinals in

### pruary 1982 in exchange for shortstop Ozzie Smith, hit 247 last season play.

BA Talks Called 'Informative' NEW YORK (UPI) - In sharp contrast to last week's 24-minute meetg representatives from the NBA Players Association and the league iked for five hours Tuesday in an effort to avent a players' strike threat-

counsel to the players association, characterized the talks as informative. We spen five hours outlining each other's positions," Fleisher said. Our last meeting was not really a meeting. It was more like each party al The regular season concludes April 17, and the strike threat by the on is considered a pressure tactic to force the league into what the BAPA perceives as serious bargaining. Much of the league's revenue is negated by an increase in television exposure and higher gates during

The two sides met in two separate sessions, and Larry Fleisher, general

### 2 six-week playoff period. cAdoo Facing Surgery on Foot

ers will undergo surgery on his injured right foot and will be lost to club for two or three weeks, the National Basketball Association

cAdoo, averaging 15 points this season, has missed the Lakers' last unes because of the injury to the fourth toe on his right foot. He was during practice on Feb. 16 but not placed on the injured list until

### vratilova, Evert Breeze in Dallas

LAS (AP) - Martina Navratilova and Chris Event Lloyd both quick work of their first-round apponents in Tuesday's second the 1983 Dallas tennis tournament. autova, the defending champion and the world's top-ranked play-

Sue Barker of England, 6-1, 6-2, while Evert, No. 2 in the world,

### Transition

BASEBALL National League
PITTSBURGH—Signed Tom Ho
Hicher, to a free agent contract with

Consider Football Langue WA ROUGH RIDERS—Sign

ice Eddle McJunkins III, quarterback, to HOCKEY Noticent Hockey League
LOS ANGELES—Announced that they will
keep the NHL rights to Morkus Motisson,
goalle, who loined them in a comfingency

gooile, who joined them in a commoner with the Alameson's North Stors. Assigned Dan Bonor, center, and Uli Isolassan and Phil Sylass, forwards, to New Hoven of the American Hockey, Leopus, Recalled Worren Holpes, center, from New Hoven.

MINNESOTA—Traded Ken Soinelm, left wing, to the Detroil Red Winns for a player to be second later. be nomed later. NEW JERSEY—Assigned Larry Floyd, center, to Wichito of the Central Hockey

Leggue, Logned Yvon Vositour, fight wins, to Moncton of American Hockey Leggue in re-turn for Esmonton's Ioon of Jeff Crowled Left wins, to Wichito of the Central Hockey Leopus.

NEW YORK RANGERS—Recalled Sleve
Wiseks, gootle, from Tuiso of the Centrol

**Exhibition Baseball** Tresday's Garses Honore 11. Montreol 5 Detroit & Beston 5 Chicago (AL) 7, Kansas City 1 ew York (AL) 7, Texas 6 Chicago (NL-55) & Cleveland 5

# But soon after arriving at the field on Tuesday he told Billy Gardner, 567,500 per player. Hibek, who is not eligible for arriving at the would not that he would not the world not the Hirbek, 22, surprised many by league rules, said he expected to jumping from Class A into the big play Wednesday.

Hirbek, a native of Bloomington,

fered between \$75,000 and \$80,000.

He started last season at the major

league minimum at \$32,500 but his

"no way" Hrbek would get \$180,000 to play for the Twins. The no way" Hrbek would

WESTERN CONFERENCE

# EASTERN CONFERENCE Attentic Division

21: Poxson 22. Nott 17) Mare York 107, Scottle 98 (Cartwright 28, King 25; G. Williams 25, Brown 20) Detroit 107, Indiana 101 (Tripucka 29,

son 31, Abdul-Jobbar 24; Carroll 29, M. John-

### **NBA Standings**

20 42 323 25 Toesday's Results velant 163, Houslon 99 (Free 37, Huston Atlanta 110, Pertland 93 (Wilkins 30, Davis

37 25 597 8 35 27 545 10 33 29 532 12 24 39 381 21½

Dollos 121. Phoenix 99 (Vincent 22, Applire are also being encouraged to head

the Denver Gold, even though he

Mark Jackson and receiver Rick still has two years left on his Ham-House of the Winnipeg Blue ilton contract. "The USFL gives us a far more attractive option than Zambiasi said that Red Miller,

He said that many of the players. Denver with a better salary as soon including himself, regret that they as I wanted to," Zambiasi said.

see a noticeable deterioration in the caliber of the CFL not as much this year, but eventually as players' contracts start running full."

See a noticeable deterioration in Beston 11, Quebec 5 (Krusheinyski (17), McNob 2 (18), K. Crowder (19), Ferbus (2a), Middleton (2b), B. Crowder (19), Ferbus (2a), Middleton (2b), Robry (7), Goulet (51), A. Stoemy (29), Montreal 3, Termonto 3 (Trembley 2 (2a), College (21); Darling (11), Montreal (15), Ac.

son, which began Sunday.

Ingemar Stenmark: Dejected at Vail. ed when the free skating is held

### 'A Captain Doesn't Have to Play' By George Vecsey and Vince Taylor, now both with the Knicks.

Hess, however, ended up on the NEW YORK - In all the years of St. John's Uni-

For four years, Jackson has been prepared and for a lot of common sense," Carnesecca says. "You look four years he has say on the bench. Yet the coach and for respect to a captain. Trevor had it."

"When we were kids playing in the park, if my team rope but I'm going right to grad school," Jackson says. lost and his team won, I'd still be happy. But if we "I can see myself living in the city, representing a both lost, that was bad."

The park is my team rope but I'm going right to grad school, "Jackson says. I'm going right to grad school, "Jackson says. I'm going right to grad school, "Jackson says."

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The park is my team rope but I'm going right to grad school, "Jackson says."

Jackson agreed to come to St. John's because it was the big time and because of its personable coach. He played behind Wayne McKoy for two seasons and was clated when he was chosen for a college all-star that played 10 seasons in Colombia and the Date of the played 10 seasons in Colombia and the Date of the played 10 seasons in Colombia and the Date of the played 10 seasons in Colombia and the Date of the played 10 seasons in Colombia and the Date of the played 10 seasons in Colombia and the Date of the played 10 seasons in Colombia and the Date of the played 10 seasons and the Date of the played 10 seasons in Colombia and the Date of the played 10 seasons and the Date of the played 10 seasons and the Date of the played 10 seasons and the played 10 seasons and the played 10 seasons and the played behind Wayne McKoy for two seasons and

# **USFL Wooing Stars From Canada**

join the new league.

"We want to see the USFL succeed," said linebacker Ben Zambitheir contracts and join the USFL
imports are eager to finish the mention of his \$60,000 annual salary with Hamilton.

ception.

OSLO (UPI) - Peter Angerer of

Zambiasi, a perennial all-star, the CFL does," Zambiasi said.

locked themselves into long-term "Personally, I think the CFL is in "If the USFL existed when I

> Joey Walters is one prominent former CFL players who joined the USFL in time for its inaugural sea-

Latteur (21); Derlago (11), Harris (15), Anderson (27)
Los Angeles & Colpary & (Wells (2),
Holmes (7), Fax (34), Ruskawski (12),
Donne (47), Evans (15); McDonold (57),
Beers (8), Histon (14), Briggemon (19))

ihnver, Hana Mandlikova, Dianne Fromholtz and Bettina Bunge

i Mary Lou Piatek, 6-1, 6-0.

**ACROSS** 

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other day that the bank was going bank an even million." to foreclose on his house because he was unemployed and could not make his payments. He asked us if we had any ideas.

Tinker said he would go down to the bank with him and see if he could help him out. I tagged along to give Dunaway moral support.

We're here today." Tinker told the vice president, "to restructure Dunaway's loan. "And what exactly does that

mean?" the VP asked. "Dunaway is not able to pay on his note, and therefore we want to

postpone his payments until he gets a job." "We don't do that." "The heck you don't." Tinker

said. "You people are restructuring leans all the time. You do it with Poland every year 'Poland's a country. Mr. Dunaway is an individual.

You're doing it for Pan American Airways." "Pan American Airways is a company,"

"Why isn't Mr. Dunaway entitled to the same treatment you give Poland and Pan Am?"

We can't foreclose on Poland. It would start a panic in world banking circles. And we have to give Pan American a chance, or we'll never see our money again." "How much does Poland owe vou?

"Somewhere in the area of a bil-

lion dollars."
"Well, Mr. Dunaway only owes you \$50,000, and you have a better chance of getting that back from him than you have of getting your billion dollars from Poland."

"You're opviously ignorant as to the way banks operate. When someone owes us \$50,000 we take his house. When someone owes us over a million we have to work something out to make it possible for him to pay us back."

"Then what you are saying is that Mr. Dunaway doesn't owe you enough money to get any respect?" "Don't put words in my mouth. What I am saying is that we don't Dunaway was white, and I was restructure \$50,000 mortgage shaking. "You shouldn't have loans. It isn't worth our time to

postpone the payments on them." Fair enough." Tinker said. We're not here to pay back the bankers understand."

WASHINGTON — Dunaway \$50,000. We're here to borrow an told Tinker and me the other \$950,000, so we can owe the

I was tugging on Tinker's sleeve

The VP said, "You must be crazy to ask for a \$950,000 loan. What kind of collateral can you put up?" "We'll put up the same collateral Mexico and Brazil did to get their

loans." "What do you know about Mexico and Brazil? "I understand each of them owes

you \$500 million and you can't get your money back." Tinker said. "I have it on good authority you are going to loan them more money so they can pay the interest on the money they've already borrowed. Mr. Dunaway is willing to work out a similar arrangement. If you loan him the money to pay the interest on his mortgage, we won't tell anyone about Brazil and Mexi-

"You can't threaten me," the VP

"That's what you think. According to my information, you have \$4 billion in loans outstanding to the OPEC countries. Now that the price of oil has plummeted, your OPEC clients have informed you they won't be able to meet their obligations. If word gets out that these loans could be in default you'll have a run on your bank that will make the Penn Square debacle look like a church picnic."

"What do you want from me?" the VP said, wiping his forehead with his handkerchief.

"We want you to give Mr. Dunaway the same financial courtesy you extended to Poland. Allow him time to get a job, and don't foreclose on his house until he gets back on his feet." "I can't make this decision

myself. It will have to go to the Board of Directors." "Well, don't take too long about it," Tinker snarled. "You're not dealing with some banana repub-

When we got out into the street talked to him like that," I said. "He was really mad."

"Don't worry about it," Tinker "That's why we've come to see you. replied. "That's the only language

# Viking Vessel

A Danish Museum Is Reconstructing

The Most Meticulous Copy Yet Of a Norse Merchant Ship

By Mimi Mann

International Herald Tribune

ROSKILDE, Denmark — From these waters sailed many a Viking ship, through the difficult passage to the sea, and beyond. At this time of the year Roskilde fjord is frozen, but along its shores men with axes in hand have given birth to what will be a Viking ship called Roar.

"Everything in Project Roar will be right — the tools, the ship, the sail," said Erhard Grimstad. director of the Viking Ship Museum in Roskilde, the ancient capital of Denmark. "You can picture the shape of a

boat when you reconstruct it. but more important to us is understanding how to build such a ship and how it managed to sail. It's a real puzzle.

The Roar will be a 44-foot-long oak reproduction of a merchant ship salvaged from the mud at the bottom of Roskilde fjord, reconstructed and put on display in Grimstad's museum.

It won't be a flashy longship. the type of vessel that transported Viking marauders who terrorized much of the known world of a thousand years ago. Viking merchant ships carried gold, swords. polar-bear skins, rope from walrus hair, slaves for barter.

"We chose this ship as a model because she is 75 percent in her original state, and we have a far better chance of making an accurate replica from her." Grimstad

Project Roar was conceived by Ole Crumlin-Pedersen, inspector for the Viking Ship Museum and the Historical Ship Laboratory of the Danish National Museum in Copenhagen. When Roar makes its debut in the spring of 1984, it will have cost about \$117.000. contributed by the Viking Ship Museum, private donors and foundations.

Similar projects have been attempted elsewhere. The most cel-

in 1893. "She sailed to the United States with much ado, but she was not totally accurate," Grimstad said.

The name Roar was chosen because of an old Danish saga. As Grimstad tells it: "Once upon a time, there were two Danish kings who were always fighting with one another. Eventually, they decided to end their argument and divide their conquests. King Roar took the land, and King Helde took the sea. One day when King Roar was exploring his dominion, he discovered a boiling spring -'kilde' in Danish. If you speak fast, and put 'Roar' plus 'kilde' together, you have Roskilde.

Technically, Roskilde was founded by King Harold Bluetooth in the 10th century, but we Danes do love our stories. We had to call her Roar."

He said the project was delayed because of the difficulty in finding the right men and tools. Soren Vadstup, a Copenhagen

architect and the project director. already has built two boats in the Viking tradition, which he sails in the summer. He hired more than a dozen artisans, each experienced in Viking boat-building. Vadstup said the question of

tools remained a critical point for more than two years, as researchers combed historical records. His men fashioned their tools after original ones found in Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

"We actually began work in October, but by November we realized we would have to start again," Vadstup said. "We had to retrace our steps because we weren't getting the right results. Working with primitive tools is so difficult, and this project is on a very high plane. "What you see along the fjord

today is workmen carving out Roar's keel. If the keel's not right, the boat's not right." When completed, Vadstup said, the Roar will be crewed by

Vikings for further exploration and plunder. "Because so little is known of

How it will sail, however, rethe sails used on the Viking boats. I had to start at the source." Vad-"We know almost nothing stup said. "I studied in depth the about Viking sails," said Grimstad. "The five ships we have premarks on original boats. served in Roskilde were excavat-"Then I had to think what kind ed from the mouth of a fjord.

Workmen shape keel for copy of the Viking ship Roar.

maybe we will take her to Eng-

They were sunk in late Viking

times and used as a blockade

clever. Before they sank the ships,

they removed everything they could use. We have hulls, but lit-

ship was slow to evolve. The

Scandinavians seemed content

for centuries to travel short dis-

tances in boats propelled by oars.

In earlier times, they seemed to

have used dugouts or hollowed

logs, such as the Als Boat, dating

from around 300 B.C. and found

Eventually, the boats became

larger, and the paddle gave way

to the oar. The Nydam Boat.

made of oak around A.D. 400

and excavated in 1894, did not

have a proper keel but had the

high stem and stern characteristic

of the Viking age. Later came the

sail, and the advantage it gave the

in a Danish bog in 1921.

Records show that the Viking

But the Vikings were very

mains a crucial question.

against the enemy.

land," he said.

of sail could have been used. We have pictures on coins, on runic stones and in churches. There is a small bit of material from a Norwegian wreck, and the threads are red and white. Frankly, it could have been part of a sail, or it could have been a tent. We don't know. The Roar will have a square sail, but we haven't decided what color it will be."

Two Danish experts on sailing ships, Erik and Bent Anderson, brothers, were called in to examine what few sail fragments remain. Two samples in Grimstad's museum show a striking similarity between the fabric of a sail from a 12th-century Viking boat and a Norwegian ship that went

down 100 years ago.
"We think the material used for the Viking sail was wool," Grimstad said. "You must understand that it's not the wool of today we're talking about, because processed wool is not strong enough. Primitive Viking sheep

had long hair, down to the ground. Underneath this was an incredibly strong layer of wool, sort of a liner. If you take this liner, and mix it with tar, you really have fantastic strength." The search for wool is concen-

trated in Wales, Norway and on the Swedish island of Gotland, where such a pure variety of Viking sheep is thought to exist.
There really should be such sheep still around, and we've sent the brothers Anderson to find them." Grimstad said.

Gotland is a reservoir for researchers. There, Vikings and family members carved pictures and inscriptions on large boulders deposited during the last Ice Age.

The picture stones give glimpses into the everyday life of a Viking. The earliest stones, from the fifth and sixth centuries. feature mystical objects, but many of the later stones display Viking ships.

These later stones appear to verify the evolution of the Scandinavian ship from rowboat to sail-ing vessel. Sails did not appear on the stones until the eighth century, the start of the Viking era.

Grimstad said he hopes Project. Roar will unravel some of the mysteries about how the Norsemen built and sailed their ships.

"I love the Vikings. I've always loved the Vikings," he said, "but we all have myths about Vikings. You know: blue eyes, blond hair, curly beard, sword at side, horned helmet in place, mead in hand.

"The Viking was a human being like you and me. He had the same two problems we have: housing and food. He was first a farmer, and then a warrior."

Grimstad said despite the image, a horned helmet never has been found, although helmets have turned up with nose protec-

"We have a real problem here in the museum, because children who come here want me to tell them the myths of the Viking," he said. "When I tell them the Vikings didn't wear horned helmets; they won't accept it. The children go home and research and soon discover there is a tiny picture of a Viking — helmet and all — on the side of a Norwegian Viking. burial ship.

"They write and say I'm wrong and they can prove it. Well, what can you do?"

AUTOMOBILES

### PEOPLE

### Debbie Reynolds Returns to Musical

Contrary to her doctor's wisked Debbie Reynolds returned to the Broadway musical "Woman of the Year" because she said the show was in danger of closing unless business picked up. Reynolds, 50 collapsed during the matinee last Saturday and was taken to a hospital by paramedics. Or levis Travis, a neurologist at Roosevel Hospital, said Reynolds "had as episode of acute annesta" which "is thought to involve a lack of blood flow to the brain." Trave called the condition transient glob al amnesia and said it was not like ly to recur, but he recommended the stay home. Reynolds replaced Raquel Welch in the show Feb. 13

Shepard Stone, 74, director of the Aspen Institute in Berlin, will be made a honorary citizen of Berlin March 24. He is the second Amencan to receive the honor, which will be bestowed by the mayor, Richard von Weizsäcker. The other was General Lucius D. Clay, who a military governor of the U.S. zone in Germany supervised the Berlin airlift and later was President John F. Kennedy's personal representa-tive in West Berlin, The Berlin Atpen Institute is the European branch of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, based in the United States. Jacob K. Jaits, 78, the former Republican senator from New York, received the Charles Evans Hughes Gold Medal "for courageous leadership in governmental, civic and humanitarias affairs" from the National Confeence of Christians and Jews.

The British novelist Graham Greene, 78, doesn't want anyone thinking he arrived at riches easily, or early. The author of "Bright Rock" and "The Power and the Glory" says he wrote for 20 years before earning enough from wit-ing to live on. In a mild rebuke to The Tunes of London, Greene said in a letter that it was not until 1949, when he was 45, "that I was able to rely on my novels alone" The Times had referred to the "vast sales" of his early novels Greene has written more than 20 novels, along with short stories, plays, film scripts and an autobiography. From his home in Antibes, France, Greene wrote to the paper, "I had been in debt to my publishers for nearly 10 years when at last I broke even in 1938 with Brighton

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